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NO, THANK YOU, TOM.

BY F. E. WEATHERLY.

They met when they were girl and boy,
Going to school one day,
And "Won't you take my peg top, dear?"
Was all that he could say.
She hid her little pinafore,
Close to his side she came.
She whispered "No! no, thank you, Tom,"
But took it all the same.

They met one day the self same way,
When ten swift years had flown;
He said, "I've nothing but my heart,
But that is yours alone."
"And won't you take my heart?" he said,
And called her by her name;
She blushed and said "No, thank you, Tom,"
But took it all the same.

And twenty, thirty, forty years,
Have brought them care and joy;
She has the little peg-top still,
He gave her when a boy.
"I've had no wealth, sweet wife," said he,
"I've never brought you fame."
She whispered, "No! no, thank you, Tom,
"You've loved me all the same!"

Printed by special arrangement with the author.

SEALED UNTO HIM.*

A Story of the Early Days of Mormonism.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

AUTHOR OF "SONGS OF THE SIERRAS," "THE DANITES," "MEMORIE AND RIME," ETC.

CHAPTER V.

THE GRAVES OF THE DEAD SEA.

The Book of Mormon is of prodigious size and unexampled silliness. One marvels that any one ever had the persistence to write down its endless round of repetitions of biblical words and phrases. Professing to give, in the style and language of the Bible, the history of the Tribes from the time of their disaffection till they possessed America and became the mound-builders, it is simply intolerable as a piece of artistic work. Yet as it was found in all mining camps, where in the snowy fastnesses we often had nothing else left to read, it thus fell to my lot to read it through not unfrequently. From title page to colophon there is not one lofty or inspired or inspiring thought like those filling the volume it affects to follow. A dreary, weary book it is. And yet it answers the Mormon's purpose in this: that where he can not find an excuse for his actions in the real Book, he can surely find it in the forged one.

After this huge man with the book and the deep hollow eyes had exhorted and preached and read for hours and hours, halting now and then as he read, devouring the whole camp and all that circle about him with his hungry eyes, the girl drawn even nearest of all, and right under his eyes and right by the side of her ignorant and fanatical executioners, he calmly and with earnest exhortation begged to baptize his listeners in the faith of the Latter Day Saints.

No one answered or moved. Many a long breath was drawn, many a deep sigh was smothered, but no one spoke. The missionary, as he now announced himself, looked straight and hard and earnestly at the girl. She lifted her weary black eyes to his once more, and tried hard to read if there was any help or any hope at all in them. But she did not speak. The man arose, went down to the bank, drank a cupful of water, came back and began to read and exhort and explain and endeavor to proselyte once more. And so this strange man kept on till the day was spent.

No one had spoken save himself. No one had tasted food. Some of the children had slept, their heads in their weary mothers' laps, as they sat in circle and listened and listened in silence, that long, long day, under the vast blue sky, by the dark and desolate lake of death.

And now mark! When that man was done reading and the sun was going down, there was not a weary and overcome man or woman there who was not awed or terrified or fascinated into some sort of half belief.

Again the man rose up and pleaded for converts to his singular faith. He stretched his hands over the darkening lake as the sun went down; he lifted his long arms to the mountains of snow beyond the young city; he appealed to nothing low, to nothing bad, but to much that was noble in man and sublime in nature. His lips were dry, his eyes were deep and hollow and wild, but he kept on till the sun had fallen behind the steep hill that rose in our road before us. Surely the man was mad. And yet as typical, as true a Mormon elder was he, as photograph could print. He made a last appeal to the weak and now prostrate girl. Some one of the party, wiser than the rest, perhaps, beckoned her silently to comply.

She put out her two hands helplessly, and he led her to the water, the men with the horses rising in their places and uncovering their heads. Others did the same.

Whether the Mormon missionary improvised his brief ceremony and action, or followed the prescribed forms, it is not important to say. But he led her back soon to where all stood waiting, respectful, silent as before.

The girl seemed a bit refreshed, hopeful. What had he said to her? What would he do now? Hand her over to one of the bloody men there as a bride? Keep her for himself? No, not this last. There was not a shadow of interest in her in any one of the hard and very deep lines of that massive and monk-like face. He stopped still a moment and prayed.

How new, strange, awful, weird all this was in the dim twilight by the darkening lake of death! Some birds flew into camp from the hills. It was a strange thing, and the first time in a thousand years that man had come to pitch tent in their resting-place.

The moon, round faced and full, leaned out of beaven and looked straight down, close down, calm and pitying, like the sorrowful face of a nun at prayer.

Surely in a scene like this, now at last, after all this suffering, this suspense—surely, surely after prayer and baptism in the name of the Most High God—she would be saved; saved in body and in mind; saved in all her purity, and peace of mind, and love, and sympathy, and sad memories of her dear dead who lay buried out yonder in the lake in chains.

The horsemen stood waiting orders. They had not tasted food or water all that time they waited there in the grass. These poor, deluded men believed they were listening to the voice of God. They were men who could not read their names. Never had Mahomet such blind, faithful, devoted following as these bloody men here waiting to do the work of death.

It is notable that all false religions, all religions save the one religion of Christ, have had their corner-stones laid and cemented down in blood. They have been built up by ignorance and maintained in impurity.

The giant missionary came forward up the bank, leading the girl by the hand. He was evidently worn and weak, but he was as full of mad zeal for his work as ever before. He again appealed for proselytes. No one came forward. Then his furrowed brow grew dark and revengeful.

He beckoned for his followers to get ready. In a moment more they were ready to spring into the saddle. In the meantime he had motioned to our party to lay in a keg of water, rouse up the resting cattle, yoke them and climb the hill on our journey to the west. Our party obeyed this last injunction with alacrity. They could hardly conceal their pleasure. Yet a night's persistent travel and a day's dreadful anxiety following on its heels are hardly calculated to charge any one with a superabundance of spirits.

In a little time the cattle were once more in line under the yoke and standing with nose lifted to the hill before them. The horsemen held tightly to their horses, one foot in the stirrup. The poor horses pawed the ground in impatience to reach the water that gurgled and talked on as it glided to the sea in the full faced moon.

Suddenly some wolves howled from the hill a little way up the stream, and in spite of all their tranquility the men were startled a little, and fell to jerking and fretting their impatient horses. They knew what those wolves meant. It was the smell of blood from the scene of murder on this same little stream only a few rods away. The memory of it was not a pleasant one to these men. The wolves were too eloquent entirely. They annoyed the old missionary also, who still stood there holding the girl's hand, still hoping for one more convert possibly, before these Gentiles should leave his presence and pass away in peace.

The wolves redoubled their cries and came nearer each moment. This seemed to hasten matters. Turning his deep, hollow eyes to the girl, and inclining his head a little for her answer, he asked her if she believed.

The girl hesitated, looked up, dropped her dark, sad eyes, looked up again, and again tried to answer.

The suspense was terrible. Every one leaned forward. The very stars up in heaven stopped their merry twinkle. The moon leaned low and large, and looked with a patient, sympathizing face down into her sister's face upon earth. The man was angered at her hesitation. He asked her again and savagely. At last she whispered, "Yes."

What was our horror to hear him calmly, almost bitterly, answer:

"Then God be praised! You shall die in the Faith, my wife. And so we shall meet again."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Special Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.

WESTERN RAMBLINGS.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March, 1884.

[The following letter, written while our correspondent was in Oregon, failed to reach us in regular course.]

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Since writing our last we have been roaming around in the Wiltiamette valley, and now before leaving this inland harbor for a voyage on the briny deep we will note some matters in general relative to this far away western country. The advance of civilization has been so rapid within the last decade that it is hard for the busy east to correctly comprehend the geography of our Union. It used to be that western Pennsylvania was looked upon as the western boundary of civilization and the jumping-off place. Later, Chicago was in the far off wilds of the west; and but a few years ago Kansas was too far toward the setting sun to think of going there and returning with a whole scalp, and yet the eastern portion of Kansas is but half-way to this city. Intervening are immense scopes of country rapidly settling up, empires of wealth and civilization, destined soon to stand prominent in our history, coming to the front with a political and commercial significance of no little magnitude.

The completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, uniting the great Northwest with the East, has already given great impetus to this State and the territories through which it passes. The early completion of the Oregon and California road will also be of great benefit, and give a continuous route by rail from San Francisco through Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Dakota, and Minnesota to Chicago. Other trans-continental roads are under way, which will add to the rapid settlement and general prosperity of all those vast regions, and our country will truly be a land of magnificent distances, so that one can traverse its circumference and diameter as readily as a spider flits to and fro over its intricate web.

The immense foreign immigration coupled with the overflow of population in the older settled States, is causing a human flood to roll westward. The emigration of the last year has been wonderful; and from the present outlook the movement of population west will dwarf the historic migrations known in ancient times (the Goths, Huns and Vandals not excepted), and the whole country will reap a great advantage from the settling up of those vast regions. Industries springing up will give employment to thousands, and over-dense populations will get rid of the surplus, and thus keep up good prices for labor. Our nation will open up increased resources, and be enabled to trade more extensively with the civilized world.

From our own observation we are inclined to believe that Washington and Oregon are soon destined to have a general boom in the onward march of prosperity. There is a great lack of manufacturing enterprise in this State; the raw material is here, but not enough Yankee enterprise to utilize it and keep at home the thousands of dollars yearly sent abroad for staple necessities that might as well as not be produced here. If the opening up of those great thoroughfares and the impetus usually following in the wake of emigration does not arouse the energies of the people of Oregon, so long lying dormant, we know not what will. In these times of rapid development old timers must either bestir themselves, get out of the way, or be run over. Yankee enterprise knows no law but might, right or wrong, and the spur and the lash is used to give a lively gait to the conquering god of Progress.

Of Washington Territory we can say, it is a remarkably healthy climate, the soil rich and productive, a portion of the lands lay well, but the largest part is rolling or hilly, so that farming is not attended with the same degree of comfort that one finds in more level land, yet farmers who are engaged in tilling those steep lands get a good income from their labor, and there seems to be general prosperity among them. The climatic changes are more varied than here nearer the sea coast. Considerable rain and snow falls in Washington in the fall and winter, and the temperature is similar to Missouri.

In Oregon the rainfall is considerable; one year with another about 40 inches: some few days are foggy all day, and occasionally a hailstorm is experienced. The lowest temperature in the last six years was 8 degrees; highest 83; it seldom falls below 20. Statistics show the climate to be as healthy as any State in the Union, so far as mortality of deaths go. There are some cases of chills and fever found in certain localities. These remarks apply to the valley between the Cascade mountains and the Coast Range, which embraces the oldest settled and best portion of the agricultural region of the State. East of the Cascade Range the climate and country is more like that of Washington and Idaho.

Portland is a town of great commercial interest to the State. It is the gateway of imports and exports. A line of steam ships ply between this city and San Francisco, and also direct steamship trade is carried on from here to various ports in the old world. Most of the public buildings are large, well built structures. The Market Theatre block cost about $275,000. Quite a number of buildings are in course of erection, and the general hum of business denotes considerable prosperity. Real estate is advancing considerably in price, not however with that speculative tendency so common to western towns.

A company is engaged in building schooners and other vessels 22 miles below the city at St. Helena. Efforts are being made to ship most of the surplus wheat that finds its way to Portland, direct to foreign ports, and rival the trade in this respect of San Francisco. A line of steamships from Portland direct to China is one of the enterprises now in course of arrangement. In the large rivers that flow into the ocean on this coast, salmon abound in large quantities and are a source of considerable trade, there being 500,000 cases of salmon packed on the Columbia rives alone last season. Near $6,000,000 worth of wheat was shipped by way of Columbia last year.

J. S. F.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Of 3,361 samples of wine examined at the Paris Municipal Laboratory in one year, more than half were found to be bad, while 292 were positively dangerous. Of 1,037 samples of milk and cream, 542 proved to be bad; and of 71 samples of fruit preserves, no less than 25 were pronounced dangerous. Of 92 samples of water, 62 were condemned as dangerous.

Dr. Emin Bey has made some measurements of the Akkas, the small people discovered in Africa and first described by Schweinfurth, and finds that when full grown their heights range from four to four and a half feet. The skin of the Akkas varies in color from a clear yellow to a glistening red, and their bodies are entirely covered with a thick, stiff and filthy growth of hair. They live in numerous distinct tribes, have no fixed abodes, and are a hunting people, skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.

A disease parasite has been found in the common onion by Mons. Joannes Chatin. It has been examined by Mons. Pasteur, who finds it to be similar to the parasite of mildew in wheat. Plants which are attacked should be pulled up and burned.

A committee has been appointed by the Royal Society of London to collect the various accounts of the Krakatoa volcanic eruption and attendant phenomena. This committee may be able to prove or disprove the theory that the red sunrises and sunsets have been caused by volcanic dust.

According to Joshlin, fishes have been caught at depths where they must have sustained a pressure of eighty tons to each square foot of their bodies.

Dr. Sophus Tromholt thinks that the long mooted question of the height above the earth at which the aurora borealis appears will soon cease to be one of the unsolved problems of nature. It is evident that aurorae, like clouds, float through a certain thickness of the atmosphere, and only approximate estimate can be made of their usual altitude. Dr. Tromholt has calculated the heights of the lower edges of eighteen aurorae from measurements of their position made simultaneously at two stations of Northern Europe about 66 miles apart. His results range from 47 to a little over 100 miles, the average being 70 miles. He admits the possibility that aurorae may sometimes very closely approach the earth's surface, but states that he has never seen any portion of one below the clouds, although he has long watched for such an appearance.

An observatory provided with instruments for studying earthquake phenomena has been established in a Japanese coal-mine by Prof. Milne of Tokio. As the mine runs under the sea, the influence of the tides in depressing the ground will be included among the observations, as will also the conditions attending escapes of fire-damp.

Mr. W. Spring has found that the permanent compression of solids by a pressure of 20,000 atmospheres is slight, and some substances even retain their original volume after having been subjected to that tremendous pressure.

A French scientist, Mons. Duchatre, has shown that moonlight as well as sunlight may have an influence upon plant-growth. Seedlings of lentils, vetches, etc., which had been kept in a dark place, at once began to bend towards the moon when exposed to its light, and continued to move with it.

A geological exploration of the Holy Land has just been completed by an English party under Prof. Hull. The ancient margins of the Gulfs of Suez and Akaba were traced to a height of 200 feet above their present level, showing that much of the country was once submerged and has been continually rising. This rise of land must have caused the separation of the Red Sea from the Mediterranean, and Prof. Hull believes that those two bodies of water were connected at the time of the Exodus. He thinks he has also discovered that the Dead Sea, whose remarkable depression gives especial interest to the geology of Palestine, formerly stood at an elevation of 1,400 feet above its present level, or at 150 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. The survey is said to have furnished materials for the construction of a much more satisfactory geological map of the Holy Land than has hitherto been possible.

The spectrum of the Pons-Brooks comet has been examined by Mons. Trepied, of Algiers, who finds it to be practically identical with the spectrum of an alcohol flame.

Baron Nordenskjold convinced himself last summer that he was wrong in supposing that the interior of Greenland was low land free from snow and ice during a part of the year. The view that the country is one of glaciers is confirmed by Mr. Edward Whymper, who has just given some particulars of his own observations. He found the height of the interior in the latitude of Umenak (about 70 degrees 30 minutes N.) to considerably exceed 10,000 feet. From various mountains on the eastern side of Davis Straits he has had views of the whole of Greenland's interior between about 68 degrees 30 minutes and 71 degrees 15 minutes, and has seen no break or depression within those limits of latitude, while the country is everywhere so deep in snow and ice that no rock or crag is visible.

A BENEVOLENT MILLIONAIRE.—Mr. Allerton, whose $5,000,000 were made as a cattle-dealer, is mentioned by his Chicago acquaintances as "Sam." "The dear old fellow," said Emery A. Storrs the other day, "has an instinct for discovering people who are in trouble. I was once riding with him in a railroad coach and caught him watching a plainly-dressed woman, who sat ahead of us. 'Storrs,' said he, 'that woman ain't got no money.' 'How do you know it?' I asked. 'I've watched her each time we've stopped for meals and she didn't get out. She didn't eat nothing either.' The next stopping place for meals Allerton addressed her in his blunt, fatherly way. Nobody could misinterpret his motives. He saw that the young woman was well taken care of until the journey was over." Similar anecdotes by the score are told of the millionaire, once a bare-footed plow-boy.—*Chicago Journal.*

Extending books by additional illustrations has become a mania with certain collectors. In order to illustrate one book in this manner, it becomes necessary to mutilate many. Somebody took a copy of Boydell's Shakespeare, and extended it to thirty-six volumes by the insertion of over four thousand engravings. This little amusement cost its enterprising undertaker $18,000. These volumes were sold by auction recently for $2,556. Of all laborious trifling that of book extending appears to be most useless.

There is no sadder sight than a family of growing boys and girls, or grown-up young men and women, accepting coldly and carelessly every form of sacrifice and favor from loving parents, who are wearing out their lives in their service, and reaping only ingratitude and indifference in return.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A LAND OF MARVELS.

One of the Last of our Geographical Mysteries—A Terra Incognita Beyond the Himalayas—The Secrets of Thibet.

Thibet is one of the few new regions left on the earth which still afford legitimate scope for romantic conjecture. All other lands of mystery have been exploded. The Abyssinian campaign dissipated the last shreds of wonder about Prester John. Travelers have abolished the mountains of the moon; a Russian railway runs within sight of the Vulture's nest, the eyrie of the Assassins and the Old Man of the Mountains; commerce has familiarized us with the lands of the white elephant and golden umbrellas; science has dispersed Atlantis, Utopia, and the other "Erewhons" of past beliefs. No Raleigh nowadays would make sail for fabled cities of Mansa, no voyager set his helm for the Hesperides. The teuthyophagi, Tartarines and Malrotrans, with all the other strange races of whom Mandeville gossiped, are now sobered down into matter-of-fact tribes, and the whole world, under the ruthless scrutiny of scientific exploration, is fast becoming common-place. Electricity and the cabinet trick, phodography, balloons, dynamite and all other like things are, no doubt, very wonderful, or mysterious, or dreadful; but they have not the romance of the old days, when blanket-eared men were known to exist who wrapped themselves up in their ears when they wanted to "go to bed;" when pilgrims on their journeys chanced upon dolorous giants or delectable lions; when Realmahs went to chemists' shops to buy their sleep in slabs; when, in fact, fairy-land and goblin-land existed, and fairies and goblins to live in them. Those were the times for real adventure. One might then reasonably expect to meet with an ogre or a peladin or an enchanted maiden in the course of a day's ride, while Wantley still had green dragons, and Dunsmore heath its black ones. But they are gone—the good old days of unlimited conjecture and fascinating uncertainty. East, west, north and south, hard-headed men have traveled, sweeping cob-webs out of the dark corners of the world, and writing books about them. Even pagans and heathen are giving up their fetishes of idols as antiquated foolery, and the missionary reports periodically an increasing acreage of broadcloth upon the person of the noble savage. Meanwhile, one country defies all efforts, and this is Thibet. Perched upon the edges of mountains that none but Thibetans have crossed, the highland plateau remains for civilization and science a land of mystery. Like some princess of fairy tale the country overlooks from her prison tower the futile attempts of heroes to reach her, and coiled all around the treasure lies the interminable serpent of China, the dragon empire, vigilant and alert.

How wonderfully well, too, that dragon-guardian has kept the secret! Travelers have essayed the land at every point, but sooner or later there meets them an official with the reptile emblem of the empire upon his uniform, and the intruder has to turn back. It is not to be supposed, of course, that we know nothing of Thibet, for we know a good deal; but that is all so vague that curiosity is more piqued than it would be by absolute ignorance. A child, the Grand Lama, sits in inviolable sanctity within the awful courts of Lhassa. Incense burns perpetually before the terrible infant, and a nation of priests exercise viceregal powers in his behalf through out the land. The towns are mere collections of temples, and some are positively overloaded with native gold and gems. Monasteries, with golden roofs, contain as many as four thousand priests, and all Central Asia travels in pilgrimage to the holy city of the invisible boy. With them they bring the choicest product of the countries, still semi-fabulous, that adjoin Thibet; musk and the silky fleece of goats, gold dust, gems of rare size and sort, with gold lace and filigree; horses of Turkestan, and yaks from the snowy mountain heights. India sends up her corals and pearls and spices; Cashmere its saffron and fruit, curiously woven tissues, and inimitable lacquer: while Bokhariot and Tartar trail across the steppes their loads of silk and tea, of carpets and porcelain. Yet, after all, our knowledge is much of it travelers' tales, for who has ever seen those wondrous caravans of yaks that defile along the valley of the San Po, or heard the challenge of the Chinese sentries every hour during a journey of eight hundred miles along the sacred highway? Hindoo pundits traveling secretly and in disguise on behalf of the Indian Government, have made the journey, and tell us of herds of wild asses which scour the plains where borax glitters in lakes, and of the horns of the Angali that lie bleaching upon the barren mountains—horns so large that the foxes make their homes inside them. Round the Great Lake stand clustered the black tents of the gypsy Tangutans—a nomadic and violent race; on the islands of Blue Lake live in perpetual seclusion the Brotherhood of the Elect, the monastery of the lamas, who, so modern theosophy declares, are in the secrets of the Creator, and, by virtue of their knowledge, revolve upon the ultimate rounds of existence. The Sky Lake is even more sacred, for the Buddists who people its temples are already on the last rung of sancity, and only one step therefore below divinity itself. Vast extent of gold bearing soil lie, so it is said, untouched, and the travelers report with awe how, passing over winter locked lakes, they saw geysers of hot water spouting up through the sheet of ice. But, whatever this information may be worth, they are all agreed in one thing—that it is a land of marvels, and that China is savagely jealous of intrusion upon the stronghold of the faith. Here, in this priest-governed country, a hierarchy of monks administer the laws, and a spiritual sovereign is supreme. Pekin is represented, in its temporal aspect, by a viceroy and many garrisons; but they are there to support, not compete with, the sacerdotal authorities, as a guard of honor and punishers of sacrilege, rather than the actual representatives of a superior power. The priesthood assist the soldiers to maintain their holy seclusion inviolate, for they know that once outside influences have crept within the temple precincts their twilight life of ease and obscurity would cease. The people, the hardy little Thibetans, have wandered southward with their strange ware into British India in such numbers that they have come to understand that commercial prosperity and individual wealth require a greater freedom of intercourse, and if they could would gladly enlist the rupees and enterprise of Anglo-India merchants in return visits to their own markets at Lhassa and the other temple towns on the Roof of the World. They have to drag their caravans all across the Nepalese jungles, paying toll as they go to Nepalese officials, and they grudge both the time and the money they are compelled to waste. From their own heights they can look across to the Indian Himalayas; and they know that on the southern slopes lie British towns that would soon become emporiums of traffic; but it is a forbidden route, so they have to turn away from the straight, short road and wander through the wild Ghoorka country before they can reach the frontiers of a commercial people. Whether their longings will ever be satisfied and the fabled wealth of the land of the lamas be thus easily exchanged for the products of our hill plantations and the goods of Indian markets, remains to be seen; but China is so ponderous to move, so inert, that nothing probably save violent pressure from several powers at once would force the passage of this reputed El Dorado and open up what the Chinese call the silver road to the city of the unapproachable child.

It would, no doubt, be in time a great benefit to India to have traffic with Thibet unrestricted; but the whimsical might regret it as destroying one of the last of our geographical mysteries. There is some advantage after all in having something to wonder about, in knowing that the Himalaya Mountains bar the passage to an unknown land, the land of eternal winter, where frost giants may perhaps still hold their silent courts, and sotunheim be no myth. Yet spices and gems come from it, so perhaps there are the Delectable Mountains and beyond them lies Beulah, "very sweet and pleasant." White men have traveled up to a certain point, shot the great mountain sheep upon their native peaks, and tracked the snow-leopards to their dens among the rocks of ice. But further they could not go. There was a mystic charm which they might not pass. No rainbow bridge, like the Scandinavian Bifrost, or that which Zeus threw across the Empyrean for [illegible] to descend to earth upon, offered itself. Anything would have sufficed to serve the purpose of these adventurous travelers; they would have ventured upon the Zorastrians' hair bridge, or hazarded even the razor's edge of El Sirat. Mongol soldiery, however, faced them whenever they appeared, and the answer to petitions was always the same, "Go back." No open sesame or other talisman of admission proved of avail. The intruders were from the outside world, and that was enough. The flat faced sentries sniffed their earthiness afar off, as the giant sniffed Jack; their thumbs pricked like the witches' in "Macbeth" at the approach of the ordinary mortal, their ears were as quick as Cerberus' to recognize the footsteps of arrivals from "another place." So Thibet, thus faithfully guarded, remains to this day a land of speculation and surmise, and to expect that China will ever voluntarily surrender its secrets to British India is to expect the dragon to have plucked the golden apple for Hercules.—*London Telegraph.*

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

Concerning the "Sermon on the Mount," Rev. Henry Ward Beecher recently expressed the following novel and striking views:

"No part of the Bible is more praised than the Sermon on the Mount. All men agree in regard to this remarkable document. In all the Christian ages it has been held up as a model. Yet in its literal interpretation it is in direct contradiction to the experience of the world, to the teachings of Scripture, to the nature of the individual, and to providence as interpreted by history. It is called a charming, simple statement of duty. Yet it is as far from simplicity as possible. The whole style of Christ was far from simple; it was mystical and paradoxical. It is not to be interpreted by the outward sense, but contains marvelous truth in its inward meaning. No part is carried so far from literal interpretation as the Sermon on the Mount. Taken literally, nothing can be more misleading. Take the teaching in regard to political economy, or the science of how to live. Give scientific accuracy to these and it would in time destroy human nature, after debauching society. Yet everybody lauds it for simplicity. If preachers apply ethical rules men cry out, 'why don't you preach the simplicity of the Sermon on the Mount?' utterly unconscious of its unfathomable depth. Take the direction, 'Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee, turn not thou away.' Taken literally, that would sweep away human nature. According to that there could be no accumulation of property. I would like to see Wall street for an hour or two under that injunction. The street could not hold the people who would want to borrow, and soon there would be nothing to lend. Distribution would soon be confiscation. The injunction may mean what will be the case when the world is perfected, when it would be safe and reasonable; or it may be meant as an ideal of general conduct, not imperative or literal, and simply a dissuasion from stinginess. The language is imperial and the application distributive. If it were acted on as literal and vigorous it would put a premium on laziness and pauperism, and create that idleness which is the mother of all mischief."

A NATURAL MISTAKE.—The train had run off the track and bumped for a quarter of a mile over the sleepers before it could be stopped. Most of the passengers were nearly dead from the fright and jarring. One man, however, who is a Philadelphian of wealth, keeps his carriage and does a good deal of riding over Philadelphia paved streets, was noticed to awake from a nap, rub his eyes and yell: "Say, John, drive slower."—*Philadelphia Call.*

Miss Maria Mason, of Elkton, Md., has broken off her engagement with her betrothed, because the latter wished to postpone their wedding until the bill reducing the price of marriage licenses should become a law. The present rate is $4.50, and the proposed law reduces it to sixty cents. It has not yet passed the legislature, however.

Cincinnati is not the Paris of America. Washington is fairly entitled to wear that honor. Its avenues are precisely like those of Paris. And the city is much like Paris in several characteristic effects.

The greatest of faults I should say, is to be conscious of none.—*Carlyle.*

ENDURANCE OF HUMAN FRIENDSHIP.

A writer in the New York *World* recently had a talk with an old grave digger, and drew from him some interesting observations as to who manifest the most grief when death enters the domestic circle and carries off the loved ones of the household. He remarked:

A mother who loses her first child is about as sad a sight as you would care to see at the grave, and I am positive there is no grief to equal hers; next the daughter over the loss of either of her parents or the parents over the loss of their daughter; then the husband over the death of his wife; and lastly the wife over the death of her husband. As for relatives any more distant than these, the grief is of short duration. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule, but I am speaking generally. I have seen lovers stand by the graves of their betrothed and weep with more earnestness and show the grief that filled their hearts to a much greater extent than did any parent. A young lady pledged in marriage to a gentleman will show the most uncontrollable sorrow, and will often swoon at the grave, but after marriage she is the first to get over it. I think a man's grief is more lasting. Let me show you. Here is a little three year old child's grave; see how neat it looks and how fresh the flowers are. They were placed there by a poor mother; now on this side is a husband's grave. On the slab it says he was but twenty-six years old. I dug that grave, and that cross of flowers was placed there on the day of the funeral, and the wife has not been here since. Now walk up this path a little way and I'll show you a wife's grave. But wait, see that young girl over near the big walk cleaning twigs off that grave with the wooden cross. Her mother is buried there and has been for five years, but every week, when the weather permits, she comes here to attend to it. Now, here's the wife's grave, and that neat little headstone and flowers were placed there by her husband. He's a poor breakman on the railroad and she has been dead for three years, but you drop in here any Sunday [illegible] off and you'll find him here, cutting the grass around it or doing something toward making it look neat, and paying what little tribute he can to her who must have been so dear to him.

HIGH LICENSE IN NEBRASKA.—A correspondent of the West Virginia *Freeman*, T. Marcellus Marshall, Esq., a former resident of West Virginia, in a letter dated Omaha, March 8, 1884, writes:

"Here we have the highest of high license. All citizens MUST levy a tax of one thousand dollar on each saloon. They may, and in some places do, go far beyond that modest (?) sum. In country towns and places the minimum is five hundred dollars per year.

"Omaha, two years ago last month, started off with some sixty-five licensed saloons paying one thousand dollars each. But the number of licensed places have steadily increased till we now have one hundred and one in full blast, besides twenty two drug stores with permits.

"The total outlay for license, rents, help, etc., must reach nearly four hundred thousand dollars in this city, and this too far for what *directly* brings no return; hence capital and profits must be added to this enormous sum to fully represent the magnitude of wasteful traffic in Omaha.

"Houses of ill-fame are about as numerous as saloons—for they are twin sisters to them.

"Our city is free from street drunkenness, but the relief committee and the county commissioners know of indescribable want in thousands of instances—want in one of the most thrifty and prosperous cities of the world. yes, want where the commonest laborers get from one dollar and a half to two dollars a day, and can have work for about nine months in the year.

"There is a cloud like a man's hand rising; high licenses will be lost during the storm."

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.—Rev. Dr. D. C. Eddy, of Brooklyn, read at the Baptist ministers' meeting in this city on the 11th ult, a paper upon "Temperance Legislation." The New York *Tribune* reports him as saying:

"The next generation must be a generation of drunkards if the liquor-traffic is not suppressed. Public opinion is not yet up to prohibition, and the alternative is either to educate the public up to it or the liquor-traffic must continue. The responsibility rests on the churches. Nothing but prohibition will destroy this rum-traffic, and we must destroy it, or be destroyed by it. Governments have no more right to license liquor-dealers than to license thieves, murderers, and adulterers. Crime should be stopped, not regulated. Convicts from State prisons are the only persons fit to carry on the liquor business. While the rum-power remains it is impossible to accomplish anything for temperance as it would be to extinguish the fires of hell with holy-water dipped up with a shell from the yellow Tiber."

FOR THE PROMOTION OF WHISKEY-DRINKING.—The *Examiner*, a religious weekly, commenting upon Mr. Blaine's whiskey plan, says:

"A statesman must have little faith in God or in the advancing civilization of his country to suppose that this enormous amount of whiskey is to continue to be used by the population of one the foremost nations on earth. Mr. Blaine's plan might be justly called a project for making every State a special agent for the promotion of whiskey drinking, for the reason that the more is drunk and otherwise used the larger will be the whiskey tax dividends to the several States. This is reversing all laws of decency and good order."

"Several ladies in an Oakland church refuse to partake of the wine at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper as long as fermented wine was used; they influenced others, and finally, after quite a struggle with some of the elders, the ladies conqured, and now that church has the pure juice."

Every girl married thus far this year positively declares that the engagement was made in 1883. She does this to avert suspicion that she took advantage of leap year.

That state of life is the most happy where superfluities are not required and where necessaries are not wanting.—*Plutarch.*

Good taste rejects excessive nicety; it treats little things as little things, and is not hurt by them.—*Fenelon.*

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S EVERYDAY LIFE.

The President spends most of his time when he is not receiving visitors, in a little room in the northwest corner of the second story of the White House, where he has a writing desk and a few easy chairs. The room is very small and was originally intended as a dressing-room, being connected with the chamber he occupies. The President's desk stands just before the window, where he can look across Pennsylvania avenue into Lafayette Park, and the vista stretches up that broad avenue known as Sixteenth street to Meridian Hill. Over the desk are usually many official papers and a basket of fresh flowers is always before him. At one corner of the desk is a slender brass standard, upon which hangs, like a lamp screen, a large white card, with a legend across the top reading:

THE PRESIDENT'S ENGAGEMENTS.

And under in large letters a list of the days of the week, with the engagements for each day noted down. When he makes an appointment he always records it on this card, whether it is a dinner party or the reception of a delegation of visitors. He is very punctilious about keeping his engagements.

Few men work more hours in the day than the President. He rises about 9 30 in the morning, takes a cold bath, shaves, drinks a cup of coffee, eats an egg or a piece of toast, and then goes into the Executive Chamber to receive Congressional callers or other people who come to him on business. By 12:30 or 1 o'clock this ordeal is over, when he reads his mail, dictates replies to letters that require an immediate answer and disposes of whatever papers may have been left with him by the callers of the morning, referring them to this department or that, as their contents may require. Then about 2 o'clock he takes his luncheon with the family, and generally a friend or two who may be invited in.

After luncheon, if he has made appointment, he receives company in the library, and if not, he retires to the little room in the corner, where he lights a cigar, writes or dictates letters, reads documents that require his attention and performs the official duties of the day. At 5 o'clock a saddle horse is brought to the back door of the Executive Mansion and he starts off sometimes alone and sometimes with company for a long and rapid ride, generally taking the deserted streets west of the White House, through Georgetown into the country. On cold or disagreeable days he prefers to walk or uses a carriage. Returning after an hour's jaunt he dines at 7 and then gives at 11 or 12 o'clock retires to his little room, where he works two or three hours before retiring.

Most of his messages and other State papers have been written after midnight and the light in the northwest windows of the White House is often seen burning as late as 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. The President says he needs only six hours of sleep, but generally allows himself seven.—*Washington Corr. Inter-Ocean.*

CHINESE SCIENCE.

From ancient times the Chinese have taken note of natural phenomena. Their record of solar eclipses is perhaps the most ancient and accurate in the world. They have more or less elaborate works on astronomy, mathematics, botany, zoology, mineralogy, physiology and many other sciences. Yet there is scarcely any true science in them. Classification, even in regard to plants and animals, there is none. Mineralogy is mainly a description of curious stones. Nor is their any progress, for the more ancient works are generally the best, and as a consequence the Chinese to-day are as their fathers were thousands of years ago. The superstitions respecting natural phenomena, which are as living, active truths to-day for all classes in China, remind us rather of man in his state of barbarism than of the ancient culture and civilization of the Middle Kingdom.

The sun and moon are to the Chinese as they were to primitive man, living things, gods to be worshiped. The stars in their courses powerfully influence, if they do not absolutely determine, all human events. In them the wise may read as in a book the destiny of man and the fate of empires. Their combinations make lucky and unlucky days, and we shall do well to note carefully their signs and silent warnings. Comets are the precursors of famine, pestilence and war—prognosticators of the wreck of empires and fall of kings. Eclipses are the periodic efforts of the dragon fiend to destroy the lights of heaven, and every notice of an approaching eclipse sent by the Imperial Astronomer to the Provinces is accompanied by a government order to employ the usual methods of gong-beating, etc., in order to rescue the threatened luminary.

Again, thunder is the roar of the anger of heaven, and to be smitten by a thunderbolt is to be marked as a thing accursed. Wind is born in the heart of great mountains, whence it issues at the command of the wind god. Most districts have their wind mountains. That at Lungh-Shan in the northern Province of Chihli is the most remarkable. It has a cave at each of its four sides. The Spring wind issues from the cave on the eastern side, the Summer wind from the southern, and so for the others. Wind eddies or whirlwinds are raised by the hedgehog in his rapid passage from one place to another, the dust serving to screen him from the vulgar gaze.

Rain is produced by the dragon god, who carries up vast quantities of water from the lakes and rivers in his capacious jaws, and pours it down in showers over the earth. Every mountain has its spirit or genius, every valley its nymph, every spring its naiad. Hence mountains and rivers, old trees and curious rocks, become objects of worship.—*Nature.*

"You're the greatest woman I ever heard of," said the boy to his mother. "You tell me I have a bad temper, and yet blame me for losing it."

An organ man wants to trade a mule for a wife. That man is evidently a square fellow who does not want to get the better of the bargain.

A vigorous mind is as necessarily accompanied with violent passions as a great fire with great heat.—*Edmund Burke.*

We must have a weak spot or two in a character before we can love it much. —*O. W. Holmes.*

The beggar is the only man in the universe who is not obliged to study appearances.—*Lamb.*

God bless all good women. To there soft hands and pitying hearts we must all come at last.

A woman who has surrendered her lips has surrendered everything.—*Valra.*

In jealousy there is usually more self-love than love.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

The man who can govern a woman can govern a nation.—*Balzac.*

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 10, '84

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—The Gazette will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

The Ohio man who puts his trust in Democratic promises hereafter will be a curiosity well worthy a place in Barnum's museum. The peculiar Democratic Ohio idea last year was big duties to be paid on imported wool, and free trade in everything else. Its Democratic politicians pointed to the Tariff bill put through by Republican votes, showed how the Ohio farmer was defrauded by the lowering of the duty on wool, and promised with that confidence only begat of firm conviction, that the old duty should be restored, and the price of wool should go up to a figure that would satisfy the farmer that the Democratic party was the party that looked after the interests of the owners of flocks and herds. Thousands of Republican wool growers believed the chatter of Democratic leaders to be solemn promises, and voted for Democratic Congressmen in order that the Tariff of 1867 on wool would be restored; but notwithstanding the appeal to Democratic honor the House of Representatives has put aside the bill to restore the rates on wool, 114 Democrats refusing to stand by the pledge their party had given to Ohio. The principal thing that now troubles the far seeing Democrat is the fact that this action certainly loses Ohio to their party this fall.

—Although General Davis tried to thrust aside the honor, the Democratic Convention insisted on nominating him for Congressman at Large. The prospect of General Davis being called to leave his excellent paper and go to Washington to serve his country in her Congressional halls is very slim, but nevertheless the nomination is an expression of the high estimation in which he is held by the members of his party.

—Ex-Senator David Davis has since his marriage, exhibited the sprightliness of youth and a jovial sociability that is notable even in the characteristically amiable and happy life of single blessedness which he led for so many years. He greets everybody with a pleasant smile, and talks as enthusically of the brightness of life as does a boy of twenty

—The locks on the vaults of the Watertown National Bank are too complicated for the present officials of the bank The vault was locked and inaccessible for three days, and experts then went to work drilling through six inches of iron and steel.

—Pennsylvania has a larger number of postoffices than any other state in the Union and from the five states of Illinois, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Ohio more than one-half of the entire postal revenue is derived.

—The deceptive Democracy effectively pulled the wool over the eyes of Ohio wool growers last year. This year the Ohio shepherds will shear their faithless friends very close to the skin.

—The cosmopolitan character of our American magazines has never been better illustrated than in the announcements of the May *Harper's*. Certainly American topics, authors, and artists are thoroughly represented, but there will be also papers on English, French, and German subjects, written by Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Germans, and illustrated by English and French artists. William Black, William Sharp, Alfred Parsons, A. F. Jacassy, and Dr. Moritz Busch are among the contributors in question. Yet *Harper's* is commonly counted the most American of our magazines.

—A submarine boat which ought to be able to destroy the navies of the world has been made at Stockholm. It was tried on the Malar lake, and will shortly be brought to France. The boat has the shape of a cigar, is 64 feet long, 6 feet wide, and has an engine of 30-horse power. It is said that it can be navigated under water, goes at the speed of ten nautical miles the hour, and that four persons can, without any danger, remain in it for six hours running. The funnel shaped cylinder is the only part of the boat which is visible A winding stair leads to the boat, which is steered from the top of the cylinder, where a glass roof enables the man at the wheel to see the surface of the water and direct the course of his strange submarine engine.

—In Austria, where capital offences are punished by hanging, the executioner is a Government official with a fixed salary and certain perquisites, and a staff of helpers under him. He is attired in a showy uniform, with a cocked hat and jack boots, and rides up to the scaffold on a prancing steed under military escort. Conspicuous are the new white gloves worn in performing his functions, and thrown off afterward never to be used by again. This functionary is not chosen from the scum of the population, nor is he treated with contumacy. As was the case in France, the office is confined very much to one family, descending from father to son. A clumsy execution or an unseemly exhibition at the gallows, such as we in this country are too familiar with, is a thing impossible in Austria. The Henker, as he is styled in other parts of Germany, combines with his ghastly duties the business of capturing all stray dogs found in the highways and streets unmuzzled.

—Professor Cyrus Northrup, of Yale has accepted the Presidency of the Minnesota State University at Minneapolis.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S IMPRESSIONS OF CHICAGO.

Mr. Matthew Arnold has published in *The Pall Mall Journal* a paper relating to Chicago. In that paper Mr. Arnold says "That which most impressed me during my stay in Chicago, as well as in the other American cities of the larger sort which I visited, was a certain assumption of culture, which upon close observation I found to be very superficially varnished over a solid basis of Philistinism. This affectation of concern for the things of the spirit, which may very easily be seen to be nothing more than an affectation, is chiefly observed in its æsthetic aspect. Of ethical culture there is hardly any pretence. From sheer stress of habit the members of the clergy dispense from the pulpit their weekly modicum of diluted moralities, and from sheer force of fashion the more respectable classes of the population give apparent heed to what is said to them. But it would be safe to say that the condition of the trade in tinned meats, or in pork, or in grain, has the largest share of their thoughts even during the hour of ostensible devotion."

Mr Arnold relates the following amusing anecdote: "I was conversing with a lady who was kind enough to tell me that she had read my works and greatly admired them. I expressed my gratification at learning that the ideas of sweetness and light of which I have humbly endeavord to become an exponent had been so kindly received in this distant place, and venture to ask which of my works she honored with her preference. A little to my surprise she mentioned 'Tom Brown at Rugby,' and 'The Light of Asia.'"

Mr. Arnold attended "a very pleasant little reception" given by the Literary Club of Chicago. "This evening," he says, "afforded me a curious illustration of that combination in the person of the individual, of business ability and cultured tastes which I so often had occasion to note while in the States. A pleasant little paper on the subject of Philistinism was read, and as the subject is one in which I have taken some interest, I naturally gave it close attention, for which I felt fully repaid. Wishing to learn the profession of the gentleman who had so intelligently handled the subject, I made inquiry of a friend, who informed me that the essayist was the owner of a large grocery business I learned also upon making further inquiry, that besides numbers of the clergy and of the legal profession, whom I should naturally expect to find in such a society as this, there was a very large element consisting of successful tradesmen, such as mercers iron mongers and packers, which latter term is applied to dealers in the class of food products derived from the hog."

"I attended one Sunday morning," says Mr Arnold, "the chapel in which services are conducted by one of the most popular of the dissenting ministers of Chicago. The audience in attendance upon this service seemed to be made up of a well-to-do and intelligent class of people, and I afterwards learned that regular attendance here stands in Chicago as a sign of cultured tastes. If the discourse to which I listened on the morning of which I speak stands in any way as an expression of the Chicago ideal of culture, that ideal is, I regret to say, a low one There was something quite pathetic to me in the thought that this discourse with its dreary waste of unctuous commonplace, its diluted rhetoric and its judgments, many of them so ludicrously misconceived, should be to such an audience as I saw about me the embodiment of cultured thought, and from time to time I could not help thinking that Philistinism in its frank English expression was a less unpleasant sight than was afforded by the thinly-disguised Philistinism which was here imposing on itself and making pretence of culture."

If the Chicago people, who are thus regarded as not yet having reached the stage of clear discernment, should slightly chafe in view of these criticisms, they may take consolation from the following kindly words of Mr. Arnold:

"Yet it would be ungracious of me to close these random observations without saying that the general aspects of society in Chicago, as it appeared to me, are very far from being aspects of much of the individual life with which I came in contact. Were I to base my criticism upon Chicago life as it was presented to me in the persons of the delightful friends whom I made while there, or in their charming homes, my picture would be a very different one."

Let us hope that it will do no harm to the Chicago people, or to any other people of much pretension, to be good-naturedly criticised, and to be told of those things which are an indication of what others think of them. The first step towards improvement in any direction is a knowledge of our shortcomings, and a comparison of our own standard of things with that of others, especially if they have had a broader experience and a deeper insight into the things of life than we have had. The less conceit we have the better, and those attainments which are braced up by egotism are often superficial. Unpleasant truths are sometimes very wholesome, and a little disturbance of our self satisfied position, leading us to turn our eyes upon ourselves, may be a salutary means of urging us to a higher basis of thought and acquirement.

—Senator Logan has six enormous volumes of letters commending his (Logan's) course in opposing the reinstatement of Portor. In Speaking of these letters, General Logan said he believed they represented every county of every State North of Mason and Dixon's line. General Slocum, now the chosen champion of Porter, once wrote a letter—when he was a soldier and not politician—of the bitterest character against Porter.

—It is reported in Chicago that Lewis C. Sweigal, who was concerned in the attempt to rob the grave of President Lincoln, has confessed that he and two others stole A. T. Stewart's body.

UNANIMOUS FOR RANDALL.

ALLENTOWN, April 9—At precisely 10 A. M. Chairman Hensel called the Democratic State Convention to order. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Wagner, the roll call was ordered, and then, on motion of the Hon. A. H. Dill, R. Milton Speer was chosen temporary chairman by acclamation. Mr Speer was greeted with a storm of applause as he took the chair, which was renewed when he began to address the convention. He referred to the fact that the last Democratic President inaugurated, though not the last one elected, was a native of of Pennsylvania. "I trust that the issue of this hour and this day," he added, "will be to nominate another Pennsylvanian, who will not only be elected by a majority of a quarter of a million, but who will be inaugurated by the great heart of the Democratic people." The applause that followed echoed through the hall and almost shook the building. A recess was then taken.

At 2 the convention reassembled, and Thomas J. Greevey, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the Hon. R. M. Speer for permanent President, and a list of Vice-Presidents, embracing one from each Senatorial district. Mr Speer was again introduced, and made his acknowledgements. The Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, a delegate asked if the Committee on Resolutions were ready, whereupon Congressman Mutchler came forward and reported the platform. The following are the chief planks

We are against centralization, monopoly, extravagant expenditures, subsidies, and a debasement of the civil service to partisan spoliation.

We believe that the electoral fraud of 1876-'77, by which Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks were cheated out of the offices of President and Vice President, to which they were fairly elected, was the most deadly blow ever aimed at our system of representative government, and the duty of driving from power the men and the party who made that fraud triumphant is the most sacred obligation ever imposed upon the consciences of free men.

We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the Government, administered and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home, and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies, and to this end we favor the abolition of the existing tariff duties as will be consistent with these principles.

Every legitimate effort of labor to better its condition, enhance its rewards and protect its rights commands the sympathy and support of the Democratic party The importation under contract of foreign pauper labor is an evil which should be remedied by judicious legislation.

Samuel J. Randall is the choice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania as the candidate of their party for President. By long faithful public service he has illustrated unfaltering devotion to high political principle and fealty to the Democratic party. His honesty and honor, his capacity and courage, his faithful labors and signal abilities have merited and won for him the confidence and support of the people of the United States.

When the name of Samuel J. Tilden was pronounced the Convention broke out into the most uproarious applause, which continued several minutes. The tariff plank was also loudly applauded, but the most hearty cheers were given and repeated again and again when the last resolution referring to Mr. Randall was read. The platform as read was adopted, and then loud and repeated cries were made for Randall. A motion to appoint a committee to call upon him and invite him to appear before the Convention was quickly made and as quickly adopted, and pending the absence of this committee, the time was consumed in a general buzz and talk by the members of the Convention, and a speech or two. While Mr. Sowden, one of the speakers, was talking, Mr. Randall entered, and he at once declared amid a burst of cheers that he gave way to the next President. For some time it was impossible for Mr Randall to proceed, so great was the enthusiasm. At length, however, quiet being restored, he spoke as follows

I am here in obedience to your request, and I desire to acknowledge my deep and lasting obligation to you, the representatives of more than 400,000 Democrats of this great Commonwealth, and to thank you for the high honor which you have to-day unanimously bestowed upon me, I do not attribute this action to any individual merits of my own, but I recognize and realize it as an approval of the resolute and aggressive course which I have pursued in Congress in advocacy and defence of those cardinal principles advocated by Jefferson, Jackson, Polk and Buchanan. As it has been with me in the past, so it will be to the end, and now I thank you, one and all, and beg that each of you will convey back to your constituents the assurance that in the future they will find no faltering, no falling by the wayside in defence of your rights.

It was then moved that the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for Congressman at large. The names of William Piatt of Wyoming, John P. Rhoades of Delaware, W W H. Davis of Bucks, and M. F. Elliott of Tioga were proposed. The Chair said that he was instructed to withdraw Mr. Elliott's name. Mr Davis rose from his seat on the platform, and asked to have his name withdrawn, but the Chair ruled that not being a member of the Convention he had no right to speak. While the ballot was proceeding Mr. Dill asked unanimous consent to dispense with the roll call and nominate Gen. Davis by acclamation This was agreed to, and after the nomination was conferred with a shout the General was called upon. He said that he was profoundly thankful for the vote of confidence, but didn't know what to say about accepting. "I will think about it, however," he continued, "and if I determine to accept I will stump the State."

At this stage a motion to proceed to the election of the Presidential electors at large prevailed, and Richard Vaux of Philadelphia, B. J. McGrann of Lancaster, and H. B. Plumer of Venango were nominated.

For delegates at large to the National Convention E. B. Coxe, William H. Sowden. W. A. Wallace, B. F. Meyers, W. F. Harrity, and James P. Barr were elected on the first ballot. The Congressional districts were then called, and district delegates and electors were chosen, after which the Convention adjourned.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania has just been holding a State Convention. The outcome is a demonstration of the fact that the postoffice address of the organization continues to be Sam Randall's breeches pocket. The Convention pointed with pride to Randall, and wove a gaudy chaplet for Randall, and cheered enthusiastically at the mention of the name Randall, and declared that its first choice for the Presidency was Randall. It was a great day for Randall

It was also considerable of a day for R Milton Speer He was President of the Convention, R. Milton was, and in the course of a few remarks upon assuming the position observed that "the purification of the Civil Service is dear to all of us." Speer is evidently anxious to fill the the trump of fame as a humorist, and he certainly made a promising debut. Civil Service Reform "dear to all of us"—Democrats! Oh yes—Mr. Speer has only to continue as well as he has begun thoroughly to realize his ambition.

It was a characteristic day for the tariff. Last June the Democrats of Ohio placed a tariff plank in the platform of their State Convention which provoked the derision of all fair-minded, unprejudiced men. The plank was simply a cowardly evasion or the tariff issue, being drafted with a view of pleasing all the conflicting elements in the party at the expense of straightforwardness and sincerity. No more palpable cheat was ever inserted in a platform. Nevertheless, the Democrats of Pennsylvania were so well pleased with it that they have said ditto to Ohio by adopting it as their own. It was inserted in the platform of their State Convention. So prominent and influential a Democratic leader as Henry Watterson recently took occasion to denounce this plank, and it is impossible to see how it can commend itself to any person who is not either a coward or a trickster.

It was quite an impressive day for "the fraud of 1876." Several tears were wept over Tilden and Hendricks. For some reason the name of the alligator contributing the tears is witheld from publication.

The Pennsylvania Democrats rarely if ever appear to good advantage at one of their State conventions. And no wonder. It is generally an off year with them. They come together in low spirits to conduct perfunctory exercises that are of no consequence whatever. And this bids fair to be one of the most off years they have ever seen —*New York Tribune.*

WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

Mr. Morrison is reported as saying that "he thinks there is too much tariff in the Presidential contest for the Democratic candidate to succeed this year." There certainly is not any more tariff in the contest for the Democrats than there is for the Republicans. But the Republicans, so far from being embarrassed by the prominence which the tariff issue has assumed, regard it as one of the chief sources of their party's strength.

Mr. Morrison is not the only prominent Democrat who has practically thrown up the sponge in advance of the meetings of the National Conventions A number of his Congressional brethren are reported as having been engaged in that mournful exercise. As for those influential organs of Democracy, the *Louisville Courier-Journal* in the West, and *The Sun* in the East, if we may judge from some of their recent utterances, they have the sponge all ready to throw up. Both shake their heads ominously, and mutter "too much tariff" But it is not the quantity of the tariff that is destined to prove fatal to Democracy's hopes. It is the party's relation to that quantity. "If you are right," said a philosopher, "you cannot be too radical, if you are wrong you cannot be too conservative." Now Democracy is wrong upon the tariff, but instead of being conservatively wrong it has taken pains, ever since Congress met in December, to call special attention to its wrong-headedness. It is not, however, solely because it is wrong that "too much tariff" is its ruination. Democracy is not only wrong, but insincere and tricky, on the issue. It talks "free trade," "a tariff for revenue only," "incidental protection," "horizontal reduction," in a desperate attempt to be all things to all men. The tariff plank in the platform adopted by the last Ohio State Convention was a fine example of facing both ways. The last Democratic States Convention in New York did still worse. Such was its cowardice, such its fear of "too much tariff" that it actually adopted a platform in which a tariff plank was conspicuous by its absence?

No wonder that such a party is troubled with "a fearful looking forward" whenever it thinks of the tariff. But it is not the tariff's fault. Next fall's post mortem will establish the fact that it is Democracy's fault, of course. When in the last quarter of a century did that party ever fail to get on the wrong side of a great issue?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—A correspondent of the *Boston Herald* thinks that the time has come for Queen Victoria to abdicate in favor of the Prince of Wales. "She is, and has been," he says, "for many years only a figurehead to the nation, while he does all the work, goes among the people, and interests himself in public affairs, showing great public spirit and liberal views on all occasions. As a soldier, as a huntsman, as a royal personage, and as a true-hearted gentleman and kind, generous man, the Prince of Wales has to-day no superior in all Great Britain. My views of him are now completely revolutionized, for I see him everywhere I go, mingling with the people, and even lately prowling among the slums in order to improve the condition of the wretched London poor. Deeds, not words, tell in a man's life record, and the prejudices which once existed regarding him are being battered down, and that, too, by his own unostentatious conduct. And his position in the country is rather trying when one reflects on it. For he is not absolute King, while he has to act King practically, as it is impossible for him to shine only as a quiet English gentleman."

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The steamer Daniel Steinmann, from Antwerp for Halifax and New York, was wrecked off Sambro, twenty miles from Halifax, on Thursday night. At the time of the disaster there were on board five officers, thirty-three sailors and not less than ninety-one passengers, a total of 129 persons The captain and nine other men were saved, four of the nine being passengers Thus at least 119 lives were lost. According to the statement of Captain Schoonhoven, who had charge of the steamer, they had experienced bad weather on the passage, with the exception of the last two days, when a heavy fog prevailed, making it impossible to take observations. At 10 o'clock P M., on the 3d inst. the captain says he saw a light ahead, which he first took for Chebucto light, the fog making it appear about five miles off, but he now thinks it could not have been more than one. On nearing it he discovered it to be Sambro light, and before speed could be slackened he was among the ledges on the northeast of the island. The steamer struck twice, the second time on Mad Rock, and began filling fast The captain then tried to run her ashore but she sank in a few minutes at a distance of three or four hundred yards from shore. When the ship first struck the captain ordered the passengers on deck, but in a short time the heavy seas which swept over over the deck carried nearly all of them to watery graves Five of the crew and two of the passengers got into a boat and reached the island. The ship went down stern first. The captain, who was on the bridge at the time, threw off his boots and coat and and took to the forerigging, but she sank so fast he was obliged to let himself float, and succeeded after some time in getting hold of the topgallantyard, and clung there with one of the passengers, who also managed to keep himself afloat, until 5 o'clock in the morning, when a boat from the island rescued them.

—An attempt has been made in the Senate to fix a time for the consideration of the bill to provide for the admission of the Territory of Dakota as a State, but the motion failed, because it became obvious that party lines were sharply drawn which would of course insure the defeat of the bill by the Democratic majority in the Lower House. The last Territory added as a State was Colorado, which is known as the Centennial State, on account of having been admitted in the year 1876, at the time of the celebration of the Centennial anniversary of the National Independence. Since that date all efforts to provide for the admission of new States into the Union have proved abortive, principally on account of the remarkable closeness of the political parties in the Senate, but also because the South is again the ruling element in the Democratic party and is determined at all hazards to resist the increase of the Northern preponderance in the Senate, in the Electoral College, and in the list of States. The issue, therefore, is gradually becoming a broad one, not merely against Dakota, but against the rapidly increasing preponderance of the North and West in the councils of the Union. The issue is a very old one it is true, but in its present form it is a serious obstacle to National progress and to the civilization of the vast interior wilderness. It will be as well that the matter shall not be forgotten or over looked in the political platforms and issues of the Presidential campaign, at least by the Republican party.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

—Archibald Forbes says in an article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "Both in Afrighanistan and in Zululand it befell me to see something of the use of cold steel, and I cannot agree with your correspondent 'C. B.,' that against foes armed with stabbing implements as their main weapon, any advantage would be gained by discarding the bayonet for the short swords, the Ghoorka kukrie, the American bowie knife, or any other kindred instrument. Napier was right, the bayonet is the 'queen of weapons'—that is, of all varieties of *l'arme blanche*; of death-dealing instruments that one man can wield, the repeating rifle is unquestionably the most lethal."

TICKET SCALPERS.

There is a law pending before the Legislature of Maryland to prevent "Ticket Scalping" and to confine the traffic in tickets to the authorized agents of the railroad companies; the bill under consideration is similar to that which has been so effective in this State both in protecting passengers and the railroad companies from the loss arising from the purchase and sale of fraudulent tickets or tickets improperly procured. There were recently convicted in our courts a number of trusted employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Pullman Car Companies, against whom the charge of embezzlement was sustained.

These men were all respectable and honest until they were tempted to dishonesty—tempted to the loss of reputation and position, and, in fact, into prison, by the ticket scalpers. Every ticket fraudulently abstracted or withheld by them, it was proved on their trials, was subsequently sold to the scalpers at largely reduced rates and resold to travellers to be used a second time. Thus the railroad companies suffered severe losses, and in cases where the frauds were discovered in time the passengers holding the scalpers' tickets were subject to loss and inconvenience.

No railroad company is secure from loss, no railroad conductor safe from temptation, and no passenger free from danger of buying fraudulent and useless tickets, so long as ticket scalping is legalized. The railroads that are carrying passengers upon terms so favorable should be protected from fraud, their employees from the temptation that robs them of home, friends and employment, and passengers from inconvenience or fraud. The law of Pennsylvania is exceedingly popular, and a similar one should be among the statutes of every State. Only through and by the operations of a like law can absolute security be afforded to the railroad companies, their employees, and the travelling public; but until such a law becomes common in all States, travellers should refuse to purchase from scalpers, lest they become involuntary partners in a fraudulent traffic, and suffer the consequences of their own act.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

MISCELLANEOUS



CONSPIRING AGAINST THE ICE MAN.

It has long been held by scientists that the storing and transportation of ice for the purpose of making existence in summer tolerable was an awkward, clumsy and expensive method of keeping cool, and that something much cheaper and more convenient could be devised in its stead Heretofore, however, the ice man has had it all his own way, and the covered wagon, with its accompaniment of profane driver, lying scales and trail of sawdust and water, is a daily visitor at nearly everybody's door during the hot months. Most householders would like to banish the ice man and all his works, but don't see just how they are going to do it,

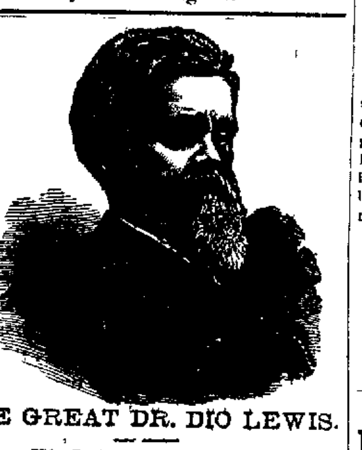
The new Washington Market in New York is about to adopt a plan which, if proven to be successful, will undoubtedly open the way for a more general supply of domestic coolness without the dripping ice-box or refrigerator. This market, which ordinarily uses two hundred tons of ice daily during the summer season, has entered into a contract with a firm which agrees to supply through pipes freezing brine made by the use of ammonia vapor, the pipes to be run into the rooms or boxes, which are required to be kept at the freezing temperature It is said that machines of this type have been successfully used in the Southern cities during the past two years in making artificial ice at less than the cost of freight on the winter-frozen article from Maine. Experiments have shown that cells forty feet wide by one hundred in length can be kept at any desired temperature, from zero to the bare freezing point, with the machinery hundreds and even thousands of feet distant As the atmosphere created by this freezing brine is cold and dry, its advantage over that furnished by natural ice is at once apparent. The plan is in successful operation in one large storage warehouse in New York and has been introduced into one apartment house in which the refrigerators of the eighty different apartments are to be kept at a freezing temperature.

If these experiments prove as successful as they now promise, the introduction of the freezing temperature into the ordinary house refrigerator as gas and water are now furnished would seem to be a natural consequence. Such a prospect will not be hailed by the ice companies with any marked demonstrations of satisfaction, but it can be taken for granted that the public will welcome the new process of keeping cool very heartily when it comes.—*Phila. Times.*

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS IN 1884.—From the edition of Messrs Geo. P. Rowell & Co's *American Newspaper Directory*, now in press, it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds at present issued in the United States and Canada reach a grand total of 13,402 This is a net gain of precisely 1,600 during the last twelve months, and exhibits an increase of 5,618 over the total number published just ten years since The increase in 1874 over the total for 1873 was 493. During the past year the dailies have increased from 1,138 to 1,254, the weeklies from 9,062 to 10,028, and the monthlies from 1,091 to 1,499. The greatest increase is in the Western States Illinois, for instance, now shows 1,009 papers in place of last year's total of 904, while Missouri issues 604 instead of the 523 reported in 1883. Other leading Western States also exhibit a great percentage of increase. The total number of papers in New York State is 1,523 against 1399 in 1883. Canada has shared in the general increase.

—The Sheriff of Walla Walla, Oregon, a short time ago received two letters inquiring for two long lost brothers. One of the lost brothers had been hanged the week before the murder of the other lost brother.

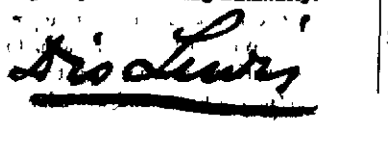
☞Scrofula, Scald head, Tetter, Rose rash, False measels, Nettle rash, Lichen, Red gum, Branny tetter, Dry tetter, Shingles, and all diseases of a scrofulous nature are cured by bathing the diseased skin with Papillion Skin Cure. For Sale in Bristol by Serrill Douglass.



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.





Read the papers and be posted as to the best and cheapest spot in the city to buy your Ready-made Clothing. Our spring stock, now ready, is fine, well assorted and low priced.

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Trains leave Broad Street Station.

*Daily §Daily except Sunday

°New York and Chicago Limited °of Pullman Palace Cars — *11 .5 a m

Fast Line Pittsburg and the West — *11 30 a m

Western Express — *9 10 p m

Pacific Express West — *11 0 p m

Harrisburg Express — §4 30 a m

Niagara Express — §7 30 a m

Watkins Express — §11 10 a m

Erie Mail and Buffalo Express daily except Saturday on Saturday runs to Renova — §1 20 p m

Kane Express — §7 40 a m

Renova Express — §11 10 a m

Marietta Express — §4 30 7 40 and 11 10 a m

Chambersburg and Hagerstown Express — §4 30 4 30 and 11 10 a m daily, 11 20 p m For Chambersburg only, 6 40 p m

Shenandoah Valley Railroad every week day at 7 40 a m and New Orleans Express, via Luray and Chattanooga daily at 11 20 p m

Harrisburg and York Express — §5 40 a m

Mail Train — *7 10 a m

Harrisburg Accommodation — §2 14 p m

York and Hanover Express — §7 40 a m

York, Hanover and Frederick Express — §11 0 a m

Columbia and York Accommodation — §4 40 p m

Parkesburg Train — §11 45 a m and §5 45 p m

Downingtown Accommodation 6 10 and 7 15 a m and 9 46 p m On Sunday at 7 45 a m 3 15 and 8 15 p m

West Chester Express 7 40 a m 4 40 and 5 40 p m Accommodation, 6 10 and 11 45 a m, 2 14, 4 15, 5 15 5 46 ... 6, 7 45 and 11 45 p m On Sunday, 7 45 and 11 ... a m, 1 15, 5 15 and 10 15 p m

Phœnixville via Frazer, Express, 7 40 a m 2 14 and 5 40 p m every week day

Trains Arrive From Pittsburg, 1 05 and 7 50 a m, 5 15 and 7 25 p m daily, 4 25 a m, except Monday From Erie, Buffalo and Williamsport 7 50 a m Daily, except Monday From Lock Haven 3 15 p m daily except Sunday From Watkins Elmira and Williamsport, 7 25 p m, daily, except Sunday

Sleeping car tickets can be had at Broad and Chestnut Streets, 838 Chestnut Street, and Broad Street Station

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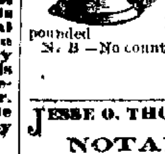
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Amount Insured	Weekly Indemnity	Annual Premium: Class Preferred	Select Field	Ordinary	Medium
$1,000	$5 00	$5 00	$6 00	$7 0	$ [illegible]
2 00	10 00	11 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
3 00	15 00	15 00	18 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 00	25 00	25 00	30 00	[illegible]	50 00
10 000	50 00	40 00	60 00	75 00	

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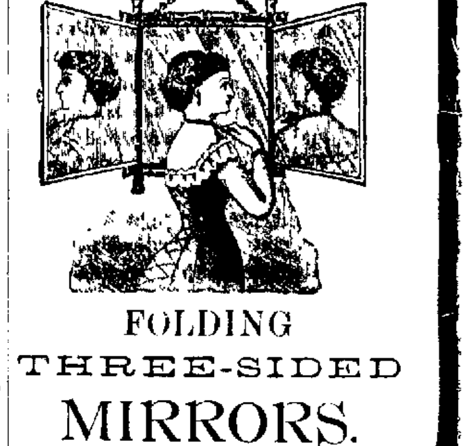
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It is 150 feet in height, cost $250,000 to which rust more than 200,000 Frenchmen subscribed, and it is so far finished that it will be ready to be shipped to this country in the course of the coming summer

There has been voluntarily contributed about $100,000 towards the pedestal for the statue which is to be placed on Bedloe's Island at the entrance of New York harbor, and about $150,000 is still required

The foregoing is from the Report of the Executive Committee to the General Committee of the Fund, of which the Hon. William M. Evarts is chairman

With a view of aiding the object, another committee under the supervision of the Hon. Rufus B. Andrews, has arranged for a new issue of art subjects to be offered the public generally, who will thus be able to secure magnificent and engraving at the same time have the satisfaction of contributing to the Pedestal Fund

The following subjects have been selected, viz

Washington Irving and his Friends	28x36
Shakespeare and his Friends	28x36
Falstaff Mustering his Recruits	28x36
Landing of the Pilgrims	28x36
Departure of the Pilgrims	28x36
Farmer's Saturday Night	28x36
Preaching of John Knox before the Lords of the Congregation in St. Andrews	28x36

These engravings will be from the original plates, and will be as fine as the first proofs, which were sold at $100 each They will be forwarded by mail, and their receipt guaranteed The price for each will be $5 which must be sent with the order Persons wishing to subscribe are respectfully requested to do so as soon as possible

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N. B.—Send for descriptive pamphlet.

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The Bucks County Gazette.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 10, '84.

☞ Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

PUBLISHERS BULLETIN.

Single copies of the GAZETTE, in wrappers for mailing, at this office. Price, three cents.

The GAZETTE can be had at Chambers' News Agency, Mill street.

If you like this paper send it to some friend, who may be induced to subscribe. You thus do your friend a favor and oblige us.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK—Arrives 7.00 and 11:15 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Closes 7.00 and 11:15 A. M., 4.50 and 6.40 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7.00 and 9.45 A. M., and 1.00, 5.00 and 7.30 P. M. Closes 8.45 and 10.15 A. M., 2.50 and 6.40 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11.30 A. M. Closes 12.00 M.

OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EDDLEY—Arrives 11.00 A. M. Closes 11.30 A. M.

BRISTOWN, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 8.00 P. M. Closes 8.00 A. M.

TRENTON—Arrives 10.00 A. M and 4.00 and 7.20 P. M. Closes 8.00 A. M., and 4.00 and 6.40 P. M.

WESTERN—Arrives 10.00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 6.40 P. M. Post Office closes at 8 P. M. Saturday night at 8.30 P. M.

W. B. BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

For Philadelphia.

BROAD STREET STATION—3.42, 5.25, 6.30, 6.51, 7.23, 7.50, 8.10, 8.25, 9.46, 10.58 A. M., 12.56, 1.54, 3.05, 3.21, 4.11, 5.43, 7.06, 7.31, 9.27, 11.20 P. M. Sundays—8.10, 9.00 A. M., 12.25 5.21, 6.04, 7.15, 9.27 P. M.

FOR KENSINGTON STATION—5.53, 7.23, 8.23, 9.46 A. M., 12.56, 3.21, 4.11, 5.43, 7.34 P. M. Sundays—12.25 and 5.26 P. M.

From Philadelphia.

BROAD STREET STATION—12.01, 6.06, 6.50, 7.32 8.30, 10.00, 11.15 A. M., 12.01, 2.00, 3.25, 4.30, 5.00, 5.25, 6.00, 6.32, 6.52, 7.15, 8.00, 11.45 P. M. Sundays—12.01, 7.45, 8.30, 9.25 A. M., 2.00, 6.32 and 8.30 P. M.

FROM KENSINGTON STATION—6.55, 7.45, 8.45, 10.10 A. M., 2.10, 3.30, 4.35, 5.45, 6.10 P. M. Sundays—8.40, 9.00 A. M., 2.15 P. M.

For Trenton.

12.04, 1.05, 7.30, 8.32, 9.16, 11.00, 11.56 A. M., 2.48, 3.01, 4.19, 5.32, 5.36, 6.27, 6.32, 7.09 7.41, 8.38 P. M. Sundays.—9.16, 9.40 A. M., 3.00, 7.09, 8.36 P. M.

From Trenton.

3.32, 7.56, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.25, 10.41 A. M., 12.35, 1.20, 2.40, 3.00, 3.50, 5.25, 6.52, 7.10, 9.15, 11.00 P. M. Sundays.—2.22 A. M., 12.02, 5.00, 5.51, 9.15, 11.00 P. M.

For New York.

1.5, 7.30, 9.16 11.56 A. M., 5.36, 6.42, 7.00, 8.26 P. M. Sundays.—1.05, 9.16 A. M., 3.00, 7.09, 8.36 P. M

From New York.

6.20, 8.30, 11.10 A. M., 1.00, 5.00, 7.00, 12.00 night. Sundays—10.00 A. M., 4.00 P. M.

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLE.

JOHN A WARNER. For Philadelphia, 7.30 A M.
" " From Philadelphia, 2.00 P.M.
TWILIGHT.—For Philadelphia, 3.00 P M.
" " From Philadelphia, 12 M.
SILVER STAR.—For Philadelphia, 8.00 A M.
" " From Philadelphia 2.30 P M.
" " For Bordentown, 4.30 P M.
MAJOR KENT.—For Philadelphia, 7.30 A.M.
" " From Philadelphia 1 P M.

SOCIETIES.

Hermione Lodge, 156, K of P. Washington Hall, Saturday evenings.
Rogers Lodge, 87, I. O. O. F. Washington Hall, Wednesday evenings.
Elderon Council, 24, Jr. O. U. A. M. Mohican Hall Thursday evenings.
Mohican Tribe, Imp. O. R. M. Mohican Hall, Monday evenings.
H. Clay Beatty Post, 73, G. A. R. Mohican Hall. Every other Tuesday evening.
Bristol Castle, 103, A. O. K. M. C. Mohican Hall Friday evenings.
Bristol Lodge, 25, A. Y. M. Masonic Hall Saturday evenings on or before full moon.
Bristol Division, 107, Sons of Temperance. Caberon's Hall. Tuesday evenings.
Martha Washington Chamber, No. 2, O. K. F. Washington Hall. Thursday evenings.
H. Clay Beatty League, No. 20, L. L. L. Mohican Hall Every other Wednesday evening.

—William H. Booz has sold his house on Cedar street, to Mrs. King, of Bristol township.

—Rev. Mr. Harris, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church, preached here last Sunday.

—John C. Stuckert has bought the house on Radcliffe street now occupied by Robert W. Rogers for $5,000.

—No business is respectable where a man has to habitually break the law in order to obtain a living by it.

—Dr. J. Reed Osman, a homœopathic physician of Philadelphia, has located at Bristol, and will be found at No. 144 Cedar street.

—The contract for the erection of Bucks county's new jail has been awarded to Henry D. Livzey, of Doylestown. His bid was $72,000.

—A reception will be given to Rev. William M. Ridgway, the new pastor of the M. E. church, at the parsonage, this Thursday evening.

—To-morrow is Good Friday and a legal holiday in this State. The Farmers' National Bank will not be open for the transaction of business.

—Philip Halzell and Robert Rogers have purchased from A. J. Hibbs 96 feet front on Radcliffe street for $6,500, and will build two fine residences thereon.

—Comfort's new confectionery store and ice cream saloon on Radcliffe street, next to the Presbyterian church, is one of the attractions of that part of the town.

—There are said to be in Bristol a number of places where liquor is sold without license. There are a much larger number of places where liquor is sold contrary to law.

—Elizabeth W. Thistlethwaite, a minister from Plainfield, N. J., expects to attend Friends' Meeting (corner Wood and Market streets,) next First-day the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock. The public is cordially invited.

—Jacob Magill, Esq., formerly a resident of Bristol, but who for the past 15 years has been connected with Newark, N. J, and New York city newspapers died at his residence in Newark on Wednesday of last week.

—A special meeting of the School Directors was held on Tuesday evening for the purpose of deciding whether to elect a Borough Superintendent of Public Schools. The population of Bristol is sufficient to justify this procedure under the law. After a full discussion of the subject in all its bearings, a motion to elect was unanimously adopted, and the election will take place on the first Tuesday in May, the time fixed by law.

—Joshua L. Baily make an iron-linked argument for Prohibition at Cabeen's Hall. His facts and census figures were overwhelming to the apologist of alcoholic beverage and traffic. His thorough acquaintance with the results of these to the individual and state render him an efficient advocate of the cause he has so zealously espoused. For every wise reader of the signs of the times there is great hope and courage. Earnest and serious inquiry into the laws of health and prosperity engrosses public thought as never before. Much seed has been sown, much light is flashing abroad, and the harvest is whitening. Let every friend of his race seize the opportunities for duty, and thrust in his sickle. S. S.

—The citizens of Langhorne, Upper Makefield, Newtown, Doliugton and Yardleyville, have formed associations for protection against thieves.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Burgess and Council met at 10 o'clock A. M., last Monday, at the Council Chamber for the purpose of organization. The following nominations were made: President, William Tabram; Treasurer, James Wright; Clerk, Jesse O. Thomas; Borough Attorney, B. F. Gilkeson; Pound Keeper, Charles Saxton. On motion the nominations were closed, and Joseph Sherman cast the ballot for the offices above named.

On motion Council proceeded with the election of other offices: Byron C. Foster was chosen keeper of the town clock; Henry Rue, Fire Warden; Joseph S. Peirce, Port Warden, and A. Weir Gilkeson, Borough Surveyor.

On motion, the time for the regular meetings of Council was fixed at 8 o'clock P. M., on the second Monday of each month.

On motion, the Constable was directed to sell the use of such wharves for one year, as are not leased, on Monday, the 14th inst. No wharf to be sold for less than five dollars.

A petition was presented, signed by a large number of the business men of Bristol, asking "for the creation of more thorough and efficient police regulations." After due consideration and a full discussion among the members, on motion, the Burgess was requested to appoint a committee of three to report upon the subject at the next meeting of Council. The Burgess appointed Messrs. Peirce, Wright and Green.

The salaries of the officers elected were fixed as follows: Treasurer, $25; Clerk, $75; Borough Attorney, $25.

On motion, the fixing of the Constable's salary was postponed until the next meeting.

The Burgess then announced the following Standing Committeess:

Finance.—Geo. A. Shoemaker, chairman, William Tabram and Nelson Green.

Street.—James Wright, chairman, Clarence N. Peirce and Nelson Green.

Fire.—A. K. Joyce, chairman, Joseph Sherman and William S. Daniels.

Poor.—William Tabram, chairman, Thomas B. Harkins and Jacob M. Winder.

Ordinance.—George A. Shoemaker, chairman, James Wright and William S. Daniels.

Public Property.—Joseph Sherman, A. Loechner and A. Hoeding.

Sanitary and Nuisance.—Thomas B. Harkins, chairman, A. K. Joyce and Jacob Winder.

Rules.—George A. Shoemaker, chairman, James Wright and Nelson Green.

On motion the committees were approved.

The attention of Council was directed to the increased number of drunken people appearing on the streets on Sunday. The Burgess reminded Council that selling liquor on Sunday was an offence against the Commonwealth, and that it was the duty of the Constables to see that the law was not violated. Constable Saxton said that if Council would indemnify him for costs, for which he was personally liable, he would do his best to see that the law was enforced. On motion, Council agreed to guarantee him against loss for any costs he would be compelled to pay for prosecuting hotels and liquor saloons for violating the liquor laws.

Council then on motion adjourned.

—The delegate election held last Tuesday evening to send delegates to the Seventh District convention, held to-day at Doylestown, for the selection of a delegate to the National Convention, resulted as follows: First ward—Byram C. Foster and W. H. H. Fine; Second ward—B. F. Gilkeson and Clarence N. Peirce; Third ward—E. W. Minster and Harry Wright. The only contest was in the Third ward. The First and Second ward delegates are in favor of Yardley, of Doylestown, for National delegate, and the Third ward for Cadwallader, of Yardleyville.

—Monday evening Dr. W. T. Potts, Deputy Great Sachem, raised up the following officers of Mohican Tribe, No. 127, Independent Order of Red Men, for the ensuing term: Prophet, Charles Stumfels; Sachem, Joseph W. Vandegrift; S. S., Henry C. Snyder; J. S., Edward N. Peirce; C. of R., Thomas B. Douglass; K. of W., Wm. T. Bailey; Representative Great Council Pa., Henry B. Banes,; Trustees, Samuel Scott, Harry H. Smith and Dr. W. T. Potts.

—On Monday last a man was killed on the railroad between Borie's and Andalusia. He was struck by train No 8. His body was brought to Bristol and interred in the Potters field. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was "accidentally killed."

—Harry J. Shoemaker, of Tullytown, has sold since the first of January last over 700 bushels of onion sets to customers from Canada to Florida and from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi River. He used the mails exclusively in soliciting trade.

—Messrs. Stackhouse and Hutchinson had a sale of horses and cows at Morrisville, last Friday. Twenty-five head of cows and heifers were sold at prices ranging from $14 to $75 per head, and twenty-two head of horses brought from $60 to $210 each.

—The Burlington authorities have made up their minds that the saloons and hotel bars must be closed on Sundays. Last Sunday was the first time the liquor dealers received notice. It was generally obeyed. The effect will be to drive the thirsty Burlingtons to Bristol unless the dealers here are made to respect the law.

—A tremendous gas well was struck Thursday on the Emory farm, in Washington county, Pa., at a depth of 1,240 feet. The well is owned by a party of Pittsburg capitalists.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol post office, Wednesday evening, April 9th.—Dr. J. N. Beegle Patrick Brady, E. E. Bowen, Miss Lizzie Brokford, Martha Clevinger, Margaret Herrity, Sarah J. Lansing, Harry B. Miller, Harry McLoughlin, Mrs Henry Ross, Andrew Robin, Dr. S. W. Rhea, Mrs. Joseph Riley, Julia Riley, Mrs. Minerva Scott, A. M. Starringer, Henry N. Taylor.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Last week the New York papers gave an account of a beating inflicted upon a little girl twelve years old by her teacher, Fanny O'Keefe, at the Industrial school of the Children's Art Society. Mrs. Miller, the mother of the little girl, sought the intervention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The case seemed to be one where the punishment was altogether out of proportion to the offence. It was needlessly harsh and cruel, as is almost always the character of corporal punishment when inflicted by passionate teachers, whose first business it should be to govern their own tempers, and control their angry feelings. In this instance the judge said that he did not doubt that the girl was overbearing, and that the teacher had been greatly provoked to administer the punishment, but, nevertheless, he considered it a question to be determined in the court of special sessions. He fixed bail at $300.

My principal object in mentioning this circumstance is to call attention to the fact, which was referred to during the investigation, that *corporal punishment is prohibited in the public schools of New York.* The school in question is an Industrial School, and it was held that the rule in regard to punishment ought to prevail there as well as in the public schools.

If the schools of New York can successfully flourish without the aid of corporal punishment, why should not the schools of Pennsylvania, and especially Bristol succeed and prosper without such help? Corporal punishment is very apt to go beyond the limit of moderation. It is too likely to take the form of cruelty. In the hands of any one who has not the power or wisdom to control angry passions, it almost surely developes into brutality. Where this is the case there is injury without benefit to the child, the teacher is degraded, and the school is brought into disgrace. It must be a very extreme case indeed that cannot be successfully met and managed by the good sense and judgment of the teacher, and by the exercise of kindness, patience and tact. Besides, there are other methods of punishment that are far more rational than beating, far less objectionable, and a good deal more likely to be effective. It will sometimes be found that the harshest treatment has been resorted to when there was no excuse for it whatever, and that the offence that gave rise to it was of the most trivial character. If the conduct of a child is so bad that it cannot be corrected by humane methods of punishment, it would be better for the teacher, better for the good order of the school, and better for the reputation of the school discipline, to send the child home to his parents. Such at least is the opinion of

A FRIEND OF HUMANITY.

Bristol, April 7th, 1884.

—*Harper's Magazine* for May will conclude the sixty-eight volume of that now venerable, but never aged, periodical. Howard Pyle, author and artist, will lead the number with a frontispiece and two other charming full-page pictures illustrating "A May Day Idyl of the Olden Time," a quaint, old fashioned love story, told in letters. The fine art feature will be another of the "great pictures" engraved by Closson—this time Titian's "Belle." The heroes of the number are the Emperor William, a careful study by Bismarck's biography, Dr. Busch, and Dr. Schliemann, of whom Prof. Mahaffy writes; there are fine potraits of both, as well as of President Monroe, Rufus King, and Henry Clay, in connection with Col. Higginson's paper on "The Era of Good Feeling," as he calls Monroe's administration. Travel includes a description of the holy city of Kariwan, in Tunis, by A. F. Jacassy, one of the first Europeans to visit it, who also illustrates his own paper; and the second of the papers on the Fraser to the Columbia region, by Ernest Ingersoll; Mr. Rideing also presents a study of the Bank of England, which will interest every business man, as well as those who like to read of "foreign parts." The serials by Wm. Black and E. P. Roe will present more of the delightful illustrations by Abbey, Dielman, and Gibson; and Alfred Parsons will illustrate in his charming way the first of some poems of a new kind, "Transcripts from Nature," by William Sharp. Among the non-illustrated articles will be a thoughtful paper on the control of the dangers from defective vision, by one of our leading oculists, Dr. Jeffries; a study of "The Thunderer of the Paris Press," *viz.*, the *Journal des Debates*; an amusing story by Brander Matthews, "The Rival Ghosts," and a number of poems.

AN APARTMENT HOUSE BURNED.—The St. George apartment house, Nos. 223 and 225 East Seventeenth street, New York, was nearly destroyed by fire on Monday. It is a double building, seven stories high in the front and eight stories in the rear, intended for the accommodation of fourteen families, and only one suit of apartments was vacant. Those members of the families who were in when the fire broke out were in extreme peril, but all fortunately, escaped. The damage done by fire and water to the real estate and to the effects of the occupants, reached $150,000.

—A. H. Swan, of Cheyenne, W. T. controls more stock than any other individual on the continent. His present possessions are valued at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, while the amount of stock which he has the exclusive control and management is over 200,000 head, and valued at over $6,000,000. He was the organizer and president and is general manager of no less than five different stock organizations in Wyoming. He is a native of Greene county, this State, which place he left for the West in 1853, when 22 years of age, with $1,000 in his pocket.

—In France nearly all the railroad ticket and signal clerks are women, who are paid as much as men. They are preferred because of their sobriety.

DRYING A FORTUNE IN A FIELD.

Isaac Steele, a farmer living near Petrolia, Penn., made a large fortune some years ago from petroleum that was found on his property. Having no faith in banks it was his custom to keep from $80,000, to $100,000 stowed away in different places about his house. One day, five or six years ago, he found his treasure damp, mildewed and mouldy. He took the bills from their boxes and spread them out in the field to dry. This singular proceeding became known about the neighborhood, and people flocked from all directions to witness the novel spectacle of a fortune scattered about. For two days the money was thus exposed, guarded by the old farmer and his wife, daughter and hired man. Three nights afterward Steele woke up and found three men in his room. They were all masked. They seized the old man and his wife and his wife and bound and gagged them. The robbers fled, having secured $1,000.

This experience failed to induce Steele to trust his money out of his house. One night in April, 1881, three masked men broke into his house again. Mrs. Steele was knocked unconscious by one of the robbers, who also drove the hired man into a bedroom at the point of the pistol. Both Steele and his daughter were soon overpowered, but not before they had torn the masks from the faces of two of their assilants, and recognized James James and William Macdonald, two well-known residents of the neighborhood. James and Macdonald were arrested next day and were sentenced for five years.

On Saturday an oil operator from the lower country brought the news to Olean that masked burglars had once more visited Steele's house on Thursday night, and after binding and gagging the family succeeded in finding $5,000 before they were frightened away by some one approaching the house. It is said that Steele has at last decided to intrust his wealth to a bank.

—The number of acres of public land patented to settlers under the Homestead Laws during the six months ended December 31, 1883, exceeded by 267,227 acres the number of acres patented during the corresponding period in 1882. The receipts from cash sales during the same period exceeded those of 1882 by $1,438,214.

☞AN OLD NURSE SAYS, Acker's English Remedy is *best* for coughs, croup, diptheria, or bronchitis. Sold by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞FOR SALE.—One pair elegant antique andirons, one hundred years old; also, pair beautiful cream cups, sugar bowl, same age, from the William Penn homestead in the Manor. Address J.H., Box 322, Bristol, Pa.

☞NO LONGER A QUESTION of opinion, we guarantee every box of Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. Price 25c. and 50c. Jno. K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞The place to get pure medicines, fine chemicals, superior perfumery, toilet soaps, hair oil and pomades is at the Dorrance street Drug Store. It is also the place of accuracy, carefulness and low prices, and is conducted by Serrill Douglass, a graduate in pharmacy.

☞A THOROUGH COURSE of Acker's Blood Elixir will remove all taint from the blood. It cures Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils and Pimples. Sold by John K Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

—Twenty-two cascades, each of which is over 500 feet high, are reported to have been discovered by an exploring party in Montana, who recently returned from a point 150 miles north of Missoula.

☞"I DON'T FEEL WELL?" The stomach is out of order; neglected, this means chronic dyspepsia. You should take Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets and avoid this terrible disease. Sold by Jno. K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

Crescent Tobacco advertisement in another column.

☞LADIES SHOULD REMEMBER, a beautiful complexion results from using Acker's Blood Elixir Sold by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞Capt. Charles H. Fenton has purchased another lot of prime cattle from Col. Woolston, and at his store, at the corner of Mill and Cedar Streets, can be had choice roast and juicy steaks cut in the highest style of the art.

☞WHAT WILL STOP MY COUGHING AT NIGHT? Guarantee Acker's English Remedy will. Price 25c., 50c. and $1. Jno. K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

—This is the day that Keeley's motor is to go.

☞USE ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Consumption. Sold by Jno. K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞No remedy for Catarrh has met with such success as Papillion Catarrh Cure; it never fails and does its duty thoroughly—not by relieving temporarily—but by curing permanently. It does not smart or irritate. For Sale in Bristol by Serrill Douglass.

☞CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and even Asthma *immediately* relieved by Acker's English Remedy. Sold under guarantee by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

MARRIED.

FETROW—GOSLINE.—March 30th, 1884, at the Bristol M. E. Parsonage, by Rev. William M. Ridgway, Mr. Horace W. Fetrow and Miss Lottie W Gosline, all of Bristol.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. REED OSMAN, M. D.,

Formerly Assistant in United States Army Hospitals,

HOMOEOPATHIST,

No. 144 Cedar Street,

OFFICE HOURS:
7 to 9 A. M.
2 to 5 P. M.
7 to 9 P. M.

BRISTOL, PA.

Office Prescriptions, 25 Cents.

A positive Cure for Dandruff, Falling [illegible]

CAPILLARIS

50,000 PLANTS
For Sale Cheap.

WE offer cheaper and as good as can be had anywhere, a large lot of FRUIT TREES in variety; a good stock of SUGAR and NORWAY MAPLES, for the lawn or garden; about fifty best varieties of GRAPE VINES, most of them will fruit the first year; STRAWBERRY PLANTS, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, etc., etc. The cheapest and best stock of plants ever offered by any first-class florist in the State. Magnificent display of Roses, Lilies, Pansies, etc., etc.

Don't fail to visit our Greenhouses before Easter.

DE WITT'S GREENHOUSES,

Front St. between Walnut and Franklin.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—Good Agents in every township to canvass the best selling article out. Send 10 cents for package of one dozen. Samples with terms to agents. SNYDER & UPSON, 817 and 819 N. 11th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Representative Journal of New England.
THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.
An Independent, Live, Progressive Newspaper.

DAILY, $9; SUNDAY, $2; WEEKLY, $1.50.

The Weekly Republican offers in compact and convenient form an admirable weekly picture and review of American life. Send for free specimen copies. Address THE REPUBLICAN, Springfield, Mass.

THE HATCHET is the only illustrated humorous paper published at the Capital. It makes a business of showing up Public Men as they really are. It contains a large cartoon each week on Public Affairs and is filled with illustrated comic articles besides. It is the largest, handsomest, best, and cheapest funny paper in the country. Terms, $2.50 a year; 21 weeks, $1. To five or more names sent by one party, $2 each a year. Sample copies sent free to any address. Agents wanted in every town. Big commissions.
THE HATCHET PUB. CO., WASH., D. C.

GOOD WAGES
EXPENSES PAID
AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT
TO SUCCESSFUL SALESMEN.
ADDRESS T. B. JENKINS NURSERYMAN ROCHESTER, N.Y.

THE HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINE
SIMPLEST MOST BEAUTIFUL AND THE BEST EXAMINE IT.

Carriages, Wagons and Machinery Run without grease or oil. No occasion to take off the carriage wheels. Circular sent free Address GRAPHITE LUBRICATING CO, Jersey City, N. J.

COLEMAN
Business
COLLEGE, NEWARK, N. J.
20 minutes at New York. More positions for graduates than all other schools combined. Life scholarship, $40. Write for circulars.
COLEMAN & PALMS, Proprietors.

PATENTS Lemon, Simpson & Co., Washington, D. C. No pay asked for patent until obtained. Write for Inventors' Guide. Describe case.

ADVERTISERS! send for our Select List of Local Newspapers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce street, New York.

DURKEE'S

SALAD

DRESSING.

25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

DR. PURSELL'S DRUG STORE,

S. W. COR. MILL AND CEDAR STS.,

BRISTOL, PA.

LARGE CROPS OF
CORN
Wheat, Grass, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Etc.,
Can be raised by using
BAUGH'S
$25 PHOSPHATE.

☞THIS IS A REAL AMMONIATED BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE, WHICH WE ALONE PRODUCE BY MEANS OF SPECIAL ADVANTAGES IN MANUFACTURING. IT IS NOT AN ACID PHOSPHATE.☜

PRICE $25 PER 2,000 LBS.,
In New Bags of 200 Pounds Each,
Free on board Cars or Boat in Philadelphia.

BAUGH & SONS,
Sole Manufacturers,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NEW ISSUE OF STOCK.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY having authorized the issue of 450 shares of additional capital stock of said company, subscriptions will be received for the same at par by Harold Pierce, Treasurer, at the office of the company at Livingston Mills.

The stock will be issued under date of July 1st, next. Persons dealing to pay their subscriptions prior to that date will be allowed interest on the same at the rate of six per cent. per annum, for such unexpired time.

By order of the Board,
CHAS. E. SCHEIDE, Secretary.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has taken the shop on
CANAL STREET BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND DORRANCE STS.,
where he will do all kinds of Blacksmithing. Special attention given to Shoeing. Satisfaction given.
FRANK S. SIMS, Bristol.

BRISTOL SEMINARY,
BRISTOL, PA.

THE second term will begin on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30th. This will be a favorable time for entering the school as new class will then be formed. Thoroughly competent assistant teachers in all departments. A. MERRIAM, Principal.

G. W. ADAMS, Dentist, Bristol, Pa. Patients from a distance send word four days in advance to ensure *immediate attention.* Out of office on Second-day.

FOR RENT.
DWELLING HOUSE, No. 22 Radcliffe street. Address H. B. BARTOW, 129 South Fifth street, Philadelphia

HOUSE FOR RENT.
A four-roomed House for rent, next to Catholic church, possession given April 1. Apply on premises.

For Sale.
HOUSES of every size and description. Terms of payment very liberal. JOSHUA PEIRCE.

STEAMBOAT
TWILIGHT.
The Steamer Twilight will leave Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 12 M. for Beverly, Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, and Andalusia. Returning, leave Bristol at 3.00 P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c.
Freight taken at low rates.
HENRY CRAWFORD, Captain.

Trips Resumed.
THE STEAMBOAT
JOHN A. WARNER,
Will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7.30 A. M., touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 P.M. Fare, 25c. each way, Excursion, 40c.

STEAMBOAT SILVER STAR.
Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock A.M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 2.30 o'clock P. M.
Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

Trips Resumed to Trenton.
THE STEAMER
EDWIN FORREST
Will leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Penn's Manor, White Hill and Trenton.

Leaves Arch St. wharf.			Leaves South Trenton.		
Friday,	11	A.M.	Friday,	11,	3 P.M.
Saturday,	12,	12 M.	Saturday,	12,	4 P.M.
Monday,	14,	1 P.M.	Monday,	14,	5 P.M.
Tuesday,	15,	1½ P.M	Tuesday,	15,	No trip.
Wednesday,	16,	2½ P.M	Wednesday,	16,	7½ A.M.
Thursday,	17	No trip.	Thursday,	17,	8 A.M.

Leaves Bristol about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton.
Fare, Philadelphia to Trenton 40 cts. Excursion 60 cts.
All other places, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts.

WILLIAM C. PEIRCE,
136 South Third St., Philadelphia.
BONDS AND STOCKS
Bought and sold on commission.

JOSEPH SHERMAN. WILLIAM C. PEIRCE.
SHERMAN & PEIRCE,
Successors to Joseph Sherman,
Manufacturers of
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
Fruit Boxes and Wooden Ware in general,
BRISTOL, PA.

A FARM OF 74 ACRES TO LET.
Situate on the Philadelphia and Bristol pike, two miles above Holmesburg. Apply to JAMES DAY,
Holmesburg, 23d Ward, Philadelphia.

MILK. MILK.
Nestle's Condensed Milk
is a superior quality of
Swiss Milk, prepared by
Henri Nestle, of Vevey,
Switzerland. None better, and only 22c. per can. Edward H. Foster, Dorrance street.
MILK. MILK.

A FARM OF 43 ACRES TO LET.
Situate on the Bustleton road near Holmesburg. Apply to JAMES DAY,
Holmesburg, 23d Ward, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE SALE.
SOME FINE OIL PAINTINGS. Can be examined at T. C. NEGUS Office, 44 Mill St., Bristol.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

—SPRING GREETING.—

J. WESLEY WRIGHT'S
PRIZE REBUS.

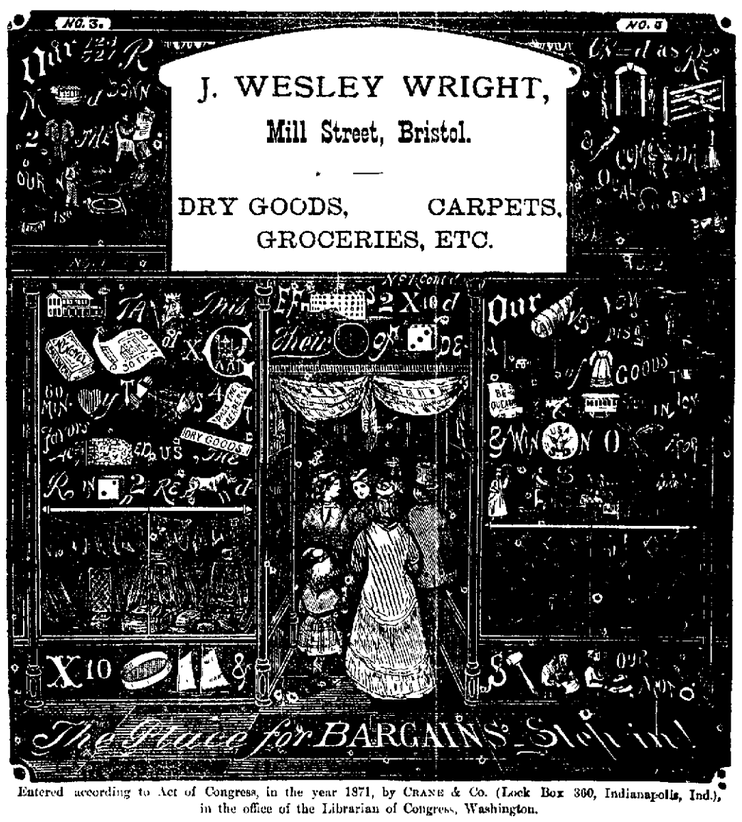
For the entertainment of our numerous friends and patrons we propose to offer the following prizes:

To the *first Lady Customer* who will bring to my store a correct answer to the following Rebus, a fine Silk Parasol, worth $4.00.

To the *first Gentleman Customer*, one hundred pounds good Flour.

To the *first Miss, under sixteen years of age*, a Dress Pattern for herself of any goods of her own selection, from our twenty-five cents a yard Dress Goods.

To the *first School Boy, sixteen years of age, or under*, Cassimere sufficient for a suit of clothes.



Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1871, by CRANE & Co. (Lock Box 360, Indianapolis, Ind.), in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington.

The answers to this Rebus must be endorsed in sealed envelopes and left at my store, where they will be numbered as received until May 10, 1884, when the envelopes will be opened and prizes awarded.

No family shall be entitled to more than one prize.

WE ARE NOW OPENING A LARGE LINE OF SPRING GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES, which we would be pleased to show our customers.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
Very much under last year's figures.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
MILL STREET, - BRISTOL, PA.

FURNITURE
& CURTAINS.

TRYMBY, REHN & CO.,
1217, 1219 & 1221 Market St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

1884. "SPRING." 1884.

SPRING is here again with its numerous needs in the Dry Goods department of every family in the land—perhaps some might be well and cheaply supplied by calling on or sending to JOHN MOORE & CO.'s well known "Supply Depot" on NORTH SECOND STREET, at all events we should recommend giving them a trial before buying your Spring goods. There have been unusual opportunities for "Cash Buyers" to secure Bargains this Spring, of which we have taken advantage, and will again dispose of them to "Cash Buyers" at small advance, thus insuring "Bargains" to our customers, not to be had everywhere. Our large variety of useful and needful

DRY GOODS
AND
STAPLE NOTIONS

is too well known to need to be mentioned. Almost anything needed for a persons or household outfit can be found on our counters. When next in the city please give us a call and oblige

JOHN MOORE & CO.,
517 & 519 NORTH SECOND STREET, above Noble, Philadelphia.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FINE FARM OF 106 ACRES, belonging to the estate of the late S. Dana, deceased, situate in Falls township, within one mile of the Trenton bridge, and fifteen minutes walk at Morrisville Station, on the Trenton and Boston turnpike, and lying on both sides of the Pennsylvania R. and the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. Good land, no better in the county for farming purposes.

The improvements are a large stone house in good repair, two rooms and large hall on first floor, three rooms on second floor, and large garret, and another building attached having a large kitchen on first floor, and an outside shed, three rooms on second floor, garret, porch along the front of the house, a large barn stable high stone, frame part boarded with pine and grooved boards, barn in good condition, never-ending water, wood shed, lately put up, stone wagon house, new pig pen, corn crib. All out buildings in good condition.

This farm on account of its central location, and its unexcelled railroad and canal facilities, is a most desirable site for manufacturing purposes of any kind.

For terms and particulars apply to
MYRON H. STOUT,
Agent for Heirs of S. Dana,
Office with Walter R. Johnson, Tullmeville, Pa.

AMOS LIPPINCOTT, Agent,
The Veteran Tobacconist,
HAS REMOVED HIS STORE
FROM 57 TO 68 MILL STREET,
where he intends to carry on his business as heretofore on the

SCRUTENUTENARY PRINCIPLE.

He keeps constantly on hand the best brands of TOBACCO and CIGARS

Try the "Adolo," the best five cent cigar in the market.

Butler's Gilt Edge" a new and favorite Tobacco, highly recommended

"North Star" and "Magnolia," Fine Cut Tobaccos, kept constantly in stock.

Cigarettes and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco, Snuffs, Chewing and Raised Stuff, Cigars, Briar Wood and other Pipes in great variety. Remember the place.

57 Mill Street, Bristol.

J. K. WILDMAN.
No. 26 South Third Street
Philadelphia.
BONDS AND STOCKS
of all kinds bought and sold.

United States Bonds
EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES.

TO FARMERS.

SUBSTANTIAL FARMERS who may read this are invited to examine

THE OXFORD MARKET,
CORNER OXFORD and TWENTIETH STS., and consider if it would not be to their interest to have a stall there.

School for Boys.
MR. H. H. POUNDS, A. B.,
A graduate of Lafayette College Easton, Pa., will open a School for Boys on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, in the school building on Radcliffe street near Jefferson avenue.

The school will prepare for college or business. The school year will be divided into two terms, and [illegible] to each term.

[illegible] Moses Burnet

LESSONS GIVEN IN
ELOCUTION
BY LOUISA IREDELL,
RADCLIFFE STREET.

ESTATE NOTICE.
Estate of WILLIAM H. PARR, late of Falls township, Bucks county, deceased.—Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to
JAMES W. PARR, Administrator,
Tullytown, Bucks county, Pa.

ESTATE NOTICE.
Estate of Joseph Stackhouse, late of Bristol township, Bucks county, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate, are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement to
EMMA C. STACKHOUSE,
JOHN R STACKHOUSE,
Executrix,
Executor, of Bristol township.

ESTATE NOTICE.
Estate of Mary W. Field, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks county, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate, are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement to
PIERSON MITCHELL,
Administrator.

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AMERICAN CARPETS.

Time was, and not many years ago, when fine carpets were looked upon as a luxury that could only be enjoyed by the rich. Even the well-to-do farmer covered his floors with rag carpets or allowed them to remain bare, while the house of the great laboring class, including those of thrifty mechanics, were only in rare instances furnished with floor coverings of any value. Now the American houses that are not comfortably carpeted are the exception rather than the rule.

Some estimates are furnished by a late number of *Bradstreet's* showing the immense growth of the carpet industry and the changes in the source of supply during the last twenty-five years. At the beginning of the late war nearly all the better sorts of carpets were imported, none, or almost none, being manufactued in this country. For the fiscal year ending June, 1860, the imports of carpets into this country, mostly from England and Scotland, were $2,542,528, the carpets averaging at that time about one dollar per square yard. The balance of the carpets used by the American people were mostly rag carpets and manufactured by ordinary hand-looms. The imports for the year ending June, 1888, amounted to less than one million square yards, but the carpets manufactured in America manufactories aggregated upwards of thirty million square yards, worth $25,000,000. It will thus be seen that while the population has not quite doubled in that time the consumption of carpets has increased tenfold and that the increase has been entirely in the home manufactured article, the looms of Philadelphia, Lowell and other carpet centres producing the finest grades of goods as well as the cheapest.

These figures furnish an eloquent commentary upon the growing prosperity and increasing comfort of the American people The bright carpets and rugs which now adorn the floors of the average American home are not only an index of the greater thrift and more refined tastes of the great mass of the people, but they are also a sure and unmistaken indication of the skill and prosperity of the new generation of American manufactures. Perhaps without a protective tariff during the last quarter of a century the average American home would have been adorned with their present bright floor coverings and $25,000,000 worth of carpets manufactured annually by American looms. But there are not many people outside of an insane asylum that believe they would —*Philadelphia Times.*

A COWBOY'S METHOD OF STOPPING THE STAMPEDE OF A HERD.

One of the slickest things I saw in my travels was a cowboy stopping a cattle stampede. A herd of about six or eight hundred had got frightened at something and broke away pell-mell with their tails in the air and the bulls at the head of the procession But Mr. Cowboy didn't get excited at all when he saw the herd was going straight for a high bluff, where they would certainly tumble down into the canon and be killed You know that when a herd like that gets to going they can't stop, no matter whether they rush to death or not. Those in the rear crowd those ahead, and away they go. I wouldn't have given a dollar a head for that herd, but the cowboy spurred up his mustang, made a little detour, came in right in front of the herd, cut across their path at a right angle, and then galloped leisurely on to the edge of that bluff, halted and looked around at that wild mass of beef coming right toward him. He was as cool as a cucumber, though I expected to see him killed, and was so excited I could not speak

Well, sir, when the leaders had got within about a quarter of a mile of him I saw them try to slack up, though they could not do it very quick. But the whole herd seemed to want to stop, and when the cows and steers in the rear got about where the cowboy had cut across their path I was surprised to see them stop and commence to nibble at the grass Then the whole herd stopped, wheeled, straggled back, and went to fighting for a chance to eat where the rear guard was

You see, that cowboy had opened a big bag of salt he had brought out from the ranch to give the cattle, galloped across the herd's course and emptied the bag Every critter sniffed that line of salt, and, of course, that broke up the stampede. But I tell you it was a queer sight to see that man out there on the edge of that bluff quietly rolling a cigarette, when it seemed as if he'd be lying under 200 tons of beef in about a minute and a half — *Chicago Herald.*

Trickery in Business or Politics Dr. J. M Buckley lays it down that a man can attain the greatest and most permanent position in public life by being what is called in homely language, a square man, by having principles well defined, understanding them, the reasoning upon which they rest, and their application, and being ready at all times to avow and define them. Tricks of all kinds in the end react upon those who resort to them. "A tricky politician" is a term or phrase which has a well defined significance. The moment the public says of a man he is tricky, his influence is circumscribed, and he is driven to scheme to maintain himself, which, sooner or later, covers him with contempt, and often exposes him to the penalties of the law.

Milk as a Vehicle of Infection.—Eminent English medical authorities do not hesitate to say that such diseases as enteric fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria, may be communicated through the agency of milk It is declared that an epidemic at St. Pancras was clearly traced to milk from a certain dairy As many as 481 cases of enteric fever came under notice. It was ascertained that the families infected, though living at some distance apart, received their milk from the same source. This created suspicion, and an examination revealed the fact that the trouble came from a certain farm where the contents of a cesspool escaped into a well, water from which was used for dairy purposes.

A New Work of Great Importance—Just Completed.—One of the most important works ever issued from the press in America is the Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. It is the joint product of 438 of the world's most famous scholars. Those who know the value of such a work are jubilant over its completion. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, N. Y, does not overestimate its value, when he says "It is probably unsurpassed by anything published up to the present day." See the advertisement of the publishers, Funk & Wagnalls, 10 and 12 Dey street, N. Y. They are issuing very important books at very low prices.

"I know," said a little Chicago girl to her elder sister's young man, at the supper table, "that you will join our society for the protection of little birds, because mamma says you are very fond of larks." The youth promptly handed over a five dollar note as an initiation fee, and thinks in due time he will be a full-fledged ornithological humanitarian."

This is the law of benefits between men The one ought to forget at once what he has given, and the other ought never to forget what he has received.—*Seneca.*

CRITTENDEN'S PATTI KISS.

A LOCAL HIT THAT BROUGHT DOWN THE HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS THE OTHER NIGHT.

Governor Critterden and his wife were at the Grand Opera House last evening during the performance of "Pop" by Rice's Surprise Party. Those who have already seen "Pop" will remember that one of the brightest things in it is a song by Kate Castleton, "For Goodness Sake, Don't Say I Told you," readily adaptable to local exigencies and supplied with a catching refrain. Governor Crittenden and wife were enjoying the performance heartily and when the fair singer began her "For Goodness Sake, Don't—" song they, as all who hear her invariably do, succumbed at once to the spirit of genuine fun with which she invests it. Looking naively towards the audience at large the charming actress began

"I heard something awful a short time ago."

And in the brief pause which followed the Governor nodded appreciatively at Mrs Crittenden, while the audience, who fully understood the rich joke which awaited them, thundered their applause and gave vent to peal after peal of laughter Finally the hubbub ceased and Kate went on with her caution

"For goodness sake, don't say I told you."

Then came more applause and laughter and then followed from the singer

"Don't whisper a word or there'll be trouble I know—
For goodness sake, don't say I told you"

After another irrepressible interruption the singer began again

"I've learned from a very reliable source—"

But she was not permitted just then to go further. The audience could not restrain their laughter, in which both the Governor and Mrs Crittenden joined, although it was evident that they were wondering what made the audience's attention shift and keep on rapidly shifting from the singer on the stage to their august selves. The explanation was soon made The laughter had not died away when the musical voice, clear as a bell, with enunciation perfect in every syllable, sang forth

"That the Governor kissed Mrs Patti by force"

Then came the beginning of one of the wildest scenes ever seen in a theatrical auditorium The audience rose to a man and shouted forth its glee in wild and uncontrollable screams of laughter, while every eye in the house was leveled at the Governor, whose face assumed a hue suggesting apoplectic possibilities. He joined in the applause and smiled in a manner which showed he heartily appreciated the great publicity of the occasion. Mrs Crittenden was not so well pleased and the resolute expression of her firmly set lips and the stern rigidity of her eyes looking straight in front of her showed that the humor of the joke was entirely lost upon her —*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*

Wealth of Trinity Parish —Trinity Episcopal church is widely known as the wealthiest parish in the United States. Its property has been popularly estimated at a value of millions of dollars, and some indiscreet advocates of the taxation of church property have pointed to Trinity corporation as an example of what the law exempting churches from bearing their proportion of the cost of government may and does lead to. It would, indeed, be a system of oppression of actual taxpayers if legal exemptions went so far, but they do not.

We cannot learn, from the *Year Book* of Trinity Parish for 1884, what the value of the property of the corporation is, nor is it even stated what the annual income is, but it is admitted that, in round numbers, $500,000 a year will include all the revenues received. The same authority states that the annual taxes amount, including water rents, to $63,000, and that "taxes are paid on every square inch of ground used for secular purposes, and on every building owned by us, excepting the churches, school houses, infirmary and burial grounds"

The clerical list of the parish is a large one. Dr Morgan Dix is the rector there are four assistant ministers assignable to duty by the vestry, three assignable to duty by the rector, and ten in charge of mission chapels or assistants in the church and the chapels making in all 18 clergymen in connection with the parish

Lincoln's Gad-fly Story —Here is a new Lincoln story, properly authenticated, suitable for publication about this time, as the old almanacs used to have it Just after the publication of Secretary Chase's exceedingly able Treasury report in 1863, and when the Secretary was known to have the Presidential bee buzzing in his bonnet, a zealous friend of the President went to him, Lincoln, with a suggestion that Mr. Chase should be looked after, he was using his powers as Secretary of the Treasury to further his own ambitious schemes. Lincoln laughed shrewdly, and brought out the inevitable story of which he was reminded An Illinois farmer, tilling a few acres of land and employing only one poor old horse, was plowing one day, while his son regarded the operation from the nearest fence. Suddenly the old, spiritless horse pricked up his ears and started briskly onward in the furrow, almost dragging the old man at the plowtail around the land. The lad surveyed the unusual sight from the fence, the old man having hard work to keep up as the horse went flying around, and then he cried out, "Say, dad, why don't you brush off that gad-fly on old Dobbin's back?" As he flew past the old man replied, "I never saw Dobbin doing so well before. Let the gad-fly be." How Lincoln made the application any man can tell. And if there are any high officials so troubled with the Presidential gad-fly that they are doing unusually well, it were a pity to disturb them now.

"Never was Boston in so lively a state of culture," writes a newspaper correspondent at the Hub. "Nothing less learned enters into current conversation than comparative estimation of Arnold and Emerson, the importance of revelation to natural religion the views held by Pythagoras, Plato and St. Augustine; or the drama ic ideal as it is in Irving—an ideal of which the purity is doubted by the disciples of the drama as it is in Booth You go out to make calls and Madame at once inaugurates conversation by informing you that she has been reflecting deeply over the inability of Mr. Arnold to fully comprehend Emerson, and she has concluded that this defect in him results from a note of hesitation in his mental scale Where Emerson would swiftly and surely hitch his wagon to a star, Arnold would be studying to find the star. The fact is, Boston has not had in years so much to talk about in a purely intellectual and artistic way."

Lesseps is a devoted horseman, and may be seen daily galloping through the Bois de Boulogue, with his eight children by his second marriage, boys and girls, mounted on ponies in nautical costumes, their hair streaming on the wind, their large collars turned over their shoulders, and their caps hanging over their backs —a little tribe, with their dark hair and complexions, round their white haired chief.

ELIOT'S INDIAN BIBLE.

This book, so dear to the collector of rarities in printing, was printed at Cambridge, Mass, by a small company of printers sent out from England expressly for the work by the London Society for Propagating the Gospel. These printers came over to the new world in 1660, and must at once have set diligently to work, for in the following year were issued the New Testament and Psalms in metre, contained in one quarto, bearing the imprint of Green & Johnson, and dedicated to King Charles II. Three years afterward the whole of the Old Testament was published, also in quarto form All of the early editions of Holy Writ were in a dialect of the "Mohegans," translated by the Rev John Eliot, who emigrated to America in 1631. He was unwearying in his labors to convert the heathen, and to that end he mastered a dialect of their language and set himself the task of translating Bible so that the savages could read There is no doubt of John Eliot's disinterested zeal and the magnitude and difficulty of the labor he imposed upon himself. His now famous Indian Bible did little towards turning the religious belief of the aborigines, but as a typographic curiosity it will always have a first place in all collections of rare American books. Printers of our day will sympathize with their predecessors of two centuries and a quarter ago, who came over from the jollities of London to the austerities of Massachusetts Bay to wrestle with intricate Indian type and the stern habits of Puritan society. Dr. Cotton Mather tells us that good John Eliot made the entire translation of the Bible into the Indian tongue with one pen, and that it was the first Bible ever printed in America. Of the patient compositors, who found themselves in a new country, among an ascetic community, Dr. Mather tells us nothing. What a delightful supplement to Eliot's Indian Bible would be an account of the men who set up the strange type and did the presswork!

Olive Consumption in Santa Barbara —The consumption of olives in Santa Barbara has been shown to be in amount something astonishing This healthful fruit, which comes down to these later days with the sanction of antiquity, and with the commendation of classical epicures, is here used by many as a luxury, or as an aid to preserve health and invigorate the appetite. In the Old World it is looked upon with a more considerate eye, as its fat, oily pulp has been the beef of Italy, it having been shown that a vegetarian diet which includes olives prevents the craving for flesh As the cattle are driven from the hills of Santa Barbara and meat rises in price, it is well then, that so toothsome, wholesome and ample a substitute is being grown in the olive groves of Montecito, Ellwood, Glen Annie, Santa Ynez, and the other locations, where cuttings have this year been planted —*Independent*

The hours we pass with happy prospects in view are more pleasing than those crowned with fruition In the first instance, we cook the dish to our own appetite in the latter nature cooks it for us.—*Goldsmith*

In referring to the United States statute prohibiting the selling of intoxicating drinks to Indians, Governor St John party asks whether a white man is not as good as an Indian

Gratitude Inexpressible.

Paterson, N. J, May 13, 1881

H H Warner & Co Sirs—I cannot use language expressive enough to convey my appreciation of the value of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in all diseases of the kidneys, liver and urinary organs I never lose an opportunity to recommend it highly. Wm Radcliffe

Mark this well, ye proud men of action! Ye are, after all, nothing but unconscious instruments of the men of thought —*Heinrich Heine*

☞All Kidney Diseases and Lung Troubles are speedily relieved and cured by the use of "Pomeroy's Petroline Porous Plasters" Price 25 cents Sold at L. A Hoguet's Drug Store

A Missourian has succeeded in domesticating a flock of quails The birds feed and chirp about his premises as gently as chickens, and it is said they will imitate almost every bird they hear. They fly away daily, but always come back at the proper time

Rheumatic Syrup Co

I have been afflicted with rheumatism for many years past, so I could not walk without crutches I suffered very much pain, and I was prevented from transacting my ordinary business I tried several different kinds of medicine, but the only one that gave me permanent relief was the Rheumatic Syrup After using the Syrup for a short time, I found I could handle my feet and limbs with perfect ease, and to day I am well, and I desire to recommend this wonderful discovery to all who are suffering with rheumatism P J Hafstater.

Ellis Village, Jefferson Co, March 27, '82.

Rheumatism is a blood disease and cannot be cured while the blood remains impure. Rheumatic Syrup is the surest and most effective blood purifier known, and is the only remedy that goes to the very root of the disease Try it and be convinced of its superior merits

An eminent teetotaller would only consent to sit for his portrait on condition that it should be taken in water colers

☞My daughter was troubled with Heart disease for 5 years, given up by physicians, had sinking spells, constant pain, great swelling over heart extending to left arm, and severe spells of neuralgia extending over entire body, doctors could not help her Dr Graves' Heart Regulator cured her within 3 mos —Jas Tilton, Concord, N H $1 per bottle at druggists.

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Where do Sponges Come From?—There are a great number of different kinds of sponges besides those of the shops, and some are to be found in nearly every sea, though they have so little resemblance to what you ordinarily see that you would hardly suppose them to be related. The finer kinds come from the Levant and Mediterranean, while the coarser sorts are from the West Indies and Florida. The Turks gather them by diving, while the sponge-fishers of the islands along the coast of Greece use forks having barbed tines fixed to the end of a long pole. Those collected with the fork are apt to be injured. Besides, the finest kind are found in water fifty feet or more deep and can only be reached by diving. To prepare the sponges they are covered with sand when the jelly-like portion soon decays, after this is removed they are thoroughly washed and dried. The finest quality of sponge is very costly. It is sold by weight, and the dealers at Smyrna, the principal market, understand how to make it hold a great deal of very fine sand. Indeed, when a case is opened and the sponges are beaten, the sand often far outweighs the sponges —*American Agriculturist.*

"My darling, you do not bestow upon me so much affection as you did before we were married," remarked a pouting bride of four years to her husband. "Don't I?" he replied "No, Charles you do not you pay very little attention to me," said his wife. "Well, my dear," observed the wicked husband, "did you ever see a man run after a horse-car after he had caught it?"

—A Delaware paper questions the efficacy of the whipping post as a deterrent of crime. Its influence on the morals of a community has been greatly overestimated, and Delaware's experience during the past few years proves that it is by no means the best method for diminishing crime. "The very crimes which are punishable with the lash," it says "have increased in number, rather than diminished while those punishable by other methods are not any greater to-day than five years ago Thanks to a tender hearted sheriff, and also at times, to more tender public sentiment, the boast that the same person has seldom been whipped twice does not now hold good The lash has lost its terror, and in losing that it has lost its all"

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIST OF SPRING BARGAINS.

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Little boys suits $1 50 $3 50 $4
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[illegible] boys stiff hats 75c
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Our $1 custom made White Shirts 3 ply linen bosom extra made Wamsutta muslin best shirt dollar Shirt in the market
Boys Knee Pants 10c to $1
Good heavy Blue Shirts $1 heavy Cheviot Work Shirts 35c men's Calico Shirts, 25c, elegant Neckties, new styles very low
Boys Polo Hats 15c
Just here we would say there are a few who still persist in asking for credit in spite of all we have said and published on that question To those we would say don't do it We would rather you would stay away from our store than give you credit. Please avoid useless inteceding hereafter, and when you come to buy be sure to bring the cash
We show [illegible] in this matter, but treat all alike

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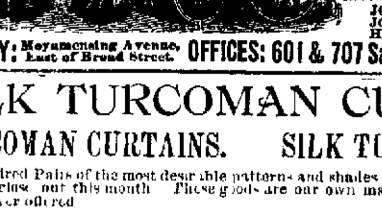
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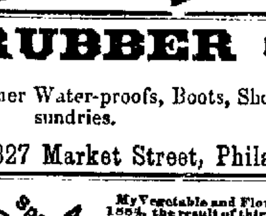
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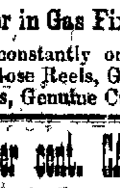
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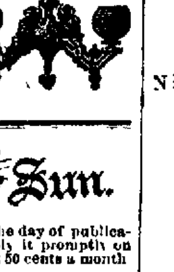
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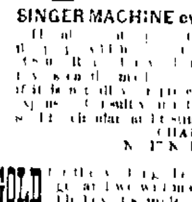
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